INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 145 BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 „	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
11 „	CHINA†		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA .		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* —	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx —	16,988

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA —	7,888
17th „	DUMANA —	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA —	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA —	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA —	7,888
8th March	DUMANA —	8,427
5th April	MANELA —	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Oct.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	18 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:— AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,

Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ucer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22897

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE **'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills**

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):— A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp:—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MEDICAL.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY BOMBAY 8.
29141

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
29342

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

EDUCATIONAL

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standards Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th October, 1927, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Scrip for 155 Shares Nos. 11223|11377 of The Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Manek Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

BAI MANEK JAMNABHAI BHAGOOBHAI.
Address: Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
15-10-27.
R512

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less, will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate Quantity Tons.	Place of Sale	Date of Sale
Madras Sandalwood	325	Tirupattur	24-11-1927
	75	Vellore	26-11-1927
	175	Satyamangalam.	29-11-1927
Coorg Sandalwood	142	Fraserpet	7-12-1927

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Combatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S.I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations n the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Tirupattur and Vellore Sales: District Forest Officer, Vellore.

Satyamangalam Sales: District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Coorg Sales: Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 8th October, 1927.
29389

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, 32 Apollo Street, at Bansilal Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements for the year ended 31st March, 1927.

(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 8th October, 1927, to SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
CHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1927.
29348

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3 sheets of India Rubber British Admirality quality for preparing pump valves for the pumping engine at the Dudheshwar Water Works of this Municipality. The tenders should reach the undersigned on 1st November, 1927, at or before 4 p.m. The dimensions of each of the sheets should be 8' x 3' x 0'—3|4". The tenders should be accompanied with 1 per cent. of the tendered amount as earnest money. Tenders received without samples or without earnest money will not be considered.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
29400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND THEIR SERVANTS DURING DEVALI HOLIDAYS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on the Devali Holidays falling on the 24th, 25 and 26th instant, the Week-End Express, which will leave Victoria Terminus at 18|30 on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, will return from Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, instead of on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving Poona at 19|30 and arriving Victoria Terminus at 23-30 the same date.

A special Holiday Express train will leave Victoria Terminus at 17 hours on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant for Poona arriving there at 21|05 the same day. This train will return from Poona on Thursday, the 27th instant, leaving there at 7 a.m. The trains will run to the following timings:

DOWN TRAIN.

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	17-00
Neral	Arr.	18-16
	Dep.	18-19
Karjat	Arr.	18-34
	Dep.	18 40
Lonavla	Arr.	19-50
	Dep.	19-56
Kirkee	Arr.	20-48
	Dep.	20-51
Poona	Arr.	21-05

UP TRAIN.

Poona	Dep.	7-00
Kirkee	Arr.	7-11
	Dep.	7-14
Lonavla	Arr.	8-17
	Dep.	8-22
Dadar Karjat	Arr.	9-17
	Dep.	9-21
Neral	Arr.	9-34
	Dep.	9-37
Dadar	Arr.	10-48
	Dep.	10-51
Byculla	Arr.	10-57
	Dep.	11-00
V. Terminus	Arr.	11-10

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th October, 1927.
29398

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1925.

MOTABHAI VINAYAK KIRTIKAR ..... Plaintiff
versus
NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mangalwady, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 (ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8068 and Cadastral Survey No. 69 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 494, Street No. 24, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Borah burial ground, on or towards the South by a passage of the Oart and on or towards the East by the house of Shrikrishna Ranji and on or towards the West by the house of Shegamji Khetsey, and which said premises are now in the possession of the plaintiff as receiver herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are hereby informed that the IV Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay will not be sitting from SATURDAY, the 22nd of October to MONDAY, the 7th November, 1927, both days inclusive.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 10th October, 1927.
29384

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS OF BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 Cask No. 18 Bangle Ivory Hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 10 pcs. over 10lbs) about 143lbs.

1 cask No. 20 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 14 over 10 lbs.) about 204 lbs.

1 cask No. 24 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (15 pcs. over 10 lbs.) about 205 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate near the Golanji Hill Road, Sewree, containing an admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 1,081 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter (secondly) described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the said premises hereinafter (secondly) described and partly by a strip of land reserved for widening the public road, and on the West by vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate at the said Golanji Hill Road and containing by admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 2,042 square yards, and bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2|2442 and Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the East by a public road, and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore (firstly) described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|235 of the Parel-Sewree Division.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate at the said Golanji Hill Road, containing by admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 3,156 square yards and bearing New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1-A and 2|2366 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|234 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter (fourthly) described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of land or ground of the Toka Tenure situate at the said Golanji Hill Road, containing by admeasurement an area of 493 square yards, and bearing New Survey No. 1A|2365 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 233 (part) of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of the Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia, and on the West by the premises hereinbefore (thirdly) described.

Together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing on all the above-mentioned pieces of land which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. — and Street Nos. —

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, PAREL, BEHIND DHARAMSY MORARJEE MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors, Mr. Laljee Doongersi and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Leasehold Inami land situate at No. 12 Government Gate Road, Parel, known as Justice Palace and being a portion of the property known as "Park Field" admeasuring about 1,125 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 14221, New Survey No. 1|2494 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 1052 (1-B), Street No. 12AAA, and bounded on the West by the Parel Government Gate Road, on the East by the land belonging to the lessor Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, on the North by the property of the trustees of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia known as Rose Cottage, and on the South by the common passage and beyond that by the land belonging to Khurshedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Executors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4111 of 1922 (Jumabai vs. Haji Jaffer) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government land of the unit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Musjid Lane, admeasuring about 118-2|9 square yards bearing Collector's Old number 159, New No. 7477, Old Survey No. 1852, New Survey No. 863 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6384, Street Nos. 98-100 and bounded on the East by the property of Jumma Masjid, on the West by the property originally of Haji Bachoo Varaya, on the North by the Musjid Lane and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

General Books.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES & MOSQUES.—By Mr. Yakub Hasan. Giving a Kaleidoscopic view of the world's architecture and a study in comparative religion. With 68 illustrations. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

MY INDIAN REMINISCENCES.—By Dr. Paul Deussen, Re. 1-4 To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1.

VISVABHARATI.—THE WORLD UNIVERSITY.—By Dr. R. Tagore and Mr. C. F. Andrews, with 6 Portraits and illustrations As. 8. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 6.

EMINENT ORIENTALISTS.—Indian, English, German, French and American Rs. 2. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-8.

M. K. GANDHI.—By Rev. J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Ampthill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." 12 as.

DELHI, THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.—With 54 illustrations. Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

184 INDIAN TALES OF FUN, FOLLY AND FOLKLORE.—A collection of 8 tales. Re. 1-4 To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1.

RISE AND GROWTH OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—By Sir D. E. Wacha. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.—By Glyn Barlow, M.A. Second Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R". As. 12.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.—By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I. R". Re. 1-8.

ESSAY ON INDIAN ECONOMICS. By the late Mahadev Govind Ranade. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT. A Symposium by Representative Indians and Anglo-Indians. Second Edition. Price Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE.—By Cathleyne Singh. Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

LIFT IRRIGATION.—By Mr. A. Chatterton. Second Edition. Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.—By Seeflick R. Sayani. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

If you have never subscribed to "THE INDIAN REVIEW" a year's subscription (Rs. Five) will undoubtedly prove a profitable investment.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME : 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SEE THIS WEEK AT—
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Kohinoor's Best Picture
Sati Madri
A mythological substantial story
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road
Presents to-day and during the week
A Universal Jewel feature
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Featuring JEAN HERSHOLT
SEE
The heart breaking Romance of a
CORSET KING!
Also the latest number of the
EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER DEPRESS PRICES

New York, Oct. 14.

The New York futures market opened unchanged and declined about 19 points during the first half an hour on hedge selling. At this level there was some covering which resulted into a rally of 21 points. At the advance there was renewed long liquidation in conjunction with professional selling and hedge sales. This continued selling pressure was influenced on favourable weather resulting into a decline of 31 points. The closing tone was weak at a net decline of 34 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 30 points and closed at 20.95c.

The New Orleans future market closed easy at a decline of 28 to 31 points with spot declining 30 points to 20.80c.

To-day September consumption figures by the U.S. Mills were declared showing 627,000 bales as compared 633,000 bales in the previous month. September consumption in past years was as under:—

1927	.. ..	627,000 Bales
1926	.. ..	571,000 ,,
1925	.. ..	483,000 ,,
1924	.. ..	435,000 ,,
1923	.. ..	466,000 ,,

A study of above figures indicates that while September consumption was the largest during past five years, but as it was anticipated, the market failed to show any strength.

Light frost is reported from Georgia, Tennessee and North-West Texas, but the action of the market is disappointing as there is a decided change in the sentiment and lower prices are looked for.

Looking to the general situation we see no reason for any sustained improvement in the prices and continue our advice of selling on all rallies as the statistical position indicates lower prices and hedge selling is bound to tell on the prices. The market has declined about 4 cents per lb. from the high level and at the moment it is difficult to put a limit on the current decline, but with present lights it safe to count on a further decline of about 2 cents per lb. when it may be advisable to have constructive bullish view.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 14th inst:—

January highest 21.10 (12-02 p.m.) lowest 20.71 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Weather is favourable. Market looks lower."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (2-40 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Considerable Southern hedge selling past week. Trade bought on weak spots, but would not follow advance. Consider fundamentals still bullish, but don't expect decided trend until hedge selling abates."

Munds and Winslow.—"Expect higher market."

Reuter:— "Market easier on absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

BOMBAY NEW YORK DIFFERENCES.

1927	N.Y. Jan.	Broach A./M. opening next day.
Aug. 22	21.11	Rs.429
Sept. 1	20.20	471
Diff.	plus 209	Rs. plus 42
Aug. 22	21.11	429
Sept 8	21.07	480
Diff.	plus 296	plus Rs. 51
Sept. 8	21.79	480
Oct. 15	20.93	397
Diff.	—377	Rs. —83

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 15.

December	20.91 plus .26
January	20.93 plus .22
March	21.18 plus .29
May	21.34 plus .18
July	21.25 plus .19
Middling Spot	21.50 plus .55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 15.

January	21.16 plus .29
March	21.36 pus .27
Middling Spot	21.09 plus .29

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 15.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-1/4.

LIVERPOOL.

HEDGE SELLING CHECKS RISE

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 9 points and improved to 13 points on scattered buying. At this level hedge selling and straddle selling checked the rise and prices suffered a steady decline. The close was barely steady at a rise of 5 to 7 points for this crop while next crop deliveries ruled quiet at a rise of 3 points. Spot prices improved 8 points to 11.62d. with sales 7,000 bales.

Empire futures gained 5 to 6 points while Egyptians closed at a rise of 5 to 9 points.

The tone in the Liverpool market appears to be steady but hedge selling checks any sustained improvements in the prices. The technical position of the market has improved after recent liquidation but the buying power is not sufficient to absorb the pressure of hedge selling.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 14th instant:—

9-10 a.m.: No precipitation, weather cold.

8-40. p.m.: Market held in check by hedge selling and straddle selling here.

Light frost has occurred in Georgia Tennessee and in North-West Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents: Light frost Northern belt. U.S. consumption during September 627,000 bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(10-30 a.m.): "Unfavourable crop reports inducing "short" covering."

(4-35 pm.) "Map shows heavy frost Missouri, frost Tennessee, North Georgina and North Albama."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"America consumed last month 6,27,000 bales."

Liverpool. "In view strength of spot situation in South, technical speculative position much improved owing to large long liquidation, good weather in September did not addable to crop prospects, weather unfavourable October frost threatened, advise buying at this level."

"Recommend a straddle of, Buying May Liverpool and Selling May New York at difference of 100 points."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	11.00—.10
November	10.99—.11
December	11.02—.11
January	11.04—.11
February	11.03—.11
March	11.06—.10
April	11.03—.11
May	11.05—.11
June	11.01—.11
July	10.98—.11
August	10.87—.11
September	10.73—.14
October	10.60—.17
Middling Spot	11.41—.21

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

Sales of Liverpool include 3,000 bales sold late yesterday.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Scinde Good	8.65—.20
Scinde Fully Good	8.85—.20
Scinde Fine	9.05—.20
Bengal Good	8.65—.20
Bengal Fully Good	8.85—.20
Bengal Fine	9.05—.20
Oomra Good	9.20—.20
Oomra Fully Good	9.45—.20
Oomra Fine	9.70—.20
Broach Good	9.60—.20
Broach Fully Good	9.90—.20
Broach Fine	10.20—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	18.26 plus .05
November	18.40 plus .05
December	18.47 plus .05
January	18.55 plus .05
February	18.60 plus .05
March	18.65 plus .05
April	18.67 plus .05
May	18.71 plus .05
June	18.74 plus .05
July	18.77 plus .05
August	18.77 plus .05
September	18.77 plus .05
October	18.77 plus .05
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

	Bales.
Total Cotton Actual Export	1,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	63,000
Total Cotton Imports	49,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,043,000
Total Week's Sales	44,800

BOMBAY.

HEAVY SELLING CONTINUES

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Following a decline of 36 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 403/ for Broach A/M. delivery this morning. There was absence of any buying and prices gradually declined under continued selling. The tone was poor and prices at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	403	403	393/	393/5
Oomra D/J.	366/8	366/8	363/8	363/8
Bengal D/J.	330	330	328	328

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Liverpool opened 15 points lower. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 393/8 and improved to Rs. 397/ on some offices buying. At the advance three was renewed selling and prices declined and were quoted at 6-30 as under. The highest rate during the day time was Rs. 403/ and lowest Rs. 392/8.

Broach A/M.	392/7	397	393	393/12
Oomra D/J.	363	365	363	363/8
Bengal D/J.	330	331	330	330

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

October	236.10—1.50
January	242.40—1.80
April	248.10—1.30

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Friday's Receipts Rate s	850
Froday's Exports	1,455
Receipts from 1st Sept.	74,585
Receipts same time last year	59,411
Exports from 1st Sept.	88,164
Exports same time last year	40,119
Stock of Cotton on 13th October	283,100
Stock same time last year	302,171

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE in their weekly report issued to-day state as under:—

"It will be seen that, as pointed out by us in our last Review, the advance caused by the Bureau Report in America could not be maintained as it met with heavy and extensive long liquidation and general selling which not only wiped out the said advance but caused a sharp decline in prices There has however been some recovery probably on prediction of frost in some sections but in view of the fact that the greater portion of the crop must have been picked up by now for which we have reason to conclude from the rapid ginnings, there does not remain much fear for the crop to suffer. Moreover, further hedge-selling attendant upon the crop movement which is at its height, will continue to be there with the result that no sustained advance would be seen. With regard to our local market, it has declined in sympathy with foreign markets and it seems will be going further down as our crop will begin to arrive which together with the consequent hedge-selling will make its effects felt on the market. It herefore appears to us that short side is the best to follow in these circumstances so far as the local market is concerned."

Messrs. Bruel and Co., in tehir to-day's Market Report, stato as under:—

Although we take a bullish view of the American markets and think that purchases at about present levels will prove profitable in the long run, we do not think that locally the Crop can be marketed at these prices and we are strongly of the opinion that our friends will do well to take advantage of all advances in order to make sales with a view to covering the same later with actual purchases of cotton in the up-country markets. Under no circumstances whatever is it advisable to buy up-country without simultaneously making forward sales in this market, for with the free flow of arrivals the absence of buying power will very quickly make itself felt.

The position of the local market is technically unsound for the long interest is almost entirely speculative, and what is very much more important, it is not in very strong hands.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

100 Ralli Bros. Wadhial 365
100 Tata Mill Comptah 420
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Rajputana 350
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Sawjin 411
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Rutlam 350
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Nimbahera 360
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Morbi Old 330
100 Arain Khimjee Akola 376
100 H. M. Meta Comptah Old 382
100 Currimbhoy & Co. Khamgaon 375
100 Currimbhai & Co. Bengal 305
Saturday Room Rate was closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contracts. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G	345		
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	+12 3	+16
Bengal F.G.M.G	335		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G	335		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	385		
Tagpur Fine M.G.	385	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	380		
Arvi Fine M.G.	380	+20 1	+13

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Ready	21 7 3
Asho	21 6 9
Narandar Motilal native bars 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 0
Kartika	21 7 0
National City Bars.	21 9 6
Magser	21 7 0

SILVER.

Ready	58 5 0
London Ready	25 12 0
Forward	25 13 0
London/Shanghai.	
Opening	2 6 7
Closing	2-6-7/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Asho	58/7/0	58/9/0	58/5/0	58/5/0
Kartika	58/7/0	58/9/0	58/6/0	58/6/0
Malcar	58/7/0	58/9/0	58/6/0	58/6/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5-31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/13.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought to cover sales. China sold. America offered silver after price had been fixed. Cash steady, forward quiet.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 1/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.05.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Amraoti Fine M.G.	375		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	+10/-	+4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	+4	—4
Muthia Fine M.G.	360		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	375		
Indora Ujjain	370		
Burwah Sanavad	370 March.		
Broach Fine M.G.	405	+14	
Broach F.G.M.G.	395		
Westerns Good M.G.	385		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	425		
Compta F.G.M.G.	425		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G.M.G.	—		

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	512	1751	
Central India 153	6480	5882	
Barsi and Nagar	961	407	
Hydersbad-Gaorani	409	110	
Berar	100 3230	1335	
Central Provinces	2333	569	
Total Oomras 253	13925	10 054	
Dholera 257	11389	1763	
N.W. Provinces .. 155	3976	1749	
Rajputana	5118	5317	
Sind-Punjab .. 185	3596	2377	
Broach ..	2345	77	
Coompta & Dharwar	2339	4832	
Westerns-Northerns	2619	6309	
Cocoanada ..	..	119	
Tinnevelly & Oambodia	6013	3592	
Persian	1452	1762	
American	17955	11136	
Egyptian and African 31	3828	9821	
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	
Total 850	74,585	59,411	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe 1285	46 325	35,432
Japan & China	56.989	13578
Coast Ports ..	2692	1849
Up-country by Rail	8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	5750	4,033
Total 1285	120526	66 605

STOCKS AND SHARES

HEAVY LIQUIDATIONS IN MILL SHARES.

SECURITIES WEAK.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Oct. 15.

Cotton Mill shares opened easy and declined further on long liquidation. Declining prices of Cotton and dwindling demand for cloth induced heavy unloadings by bull operators. Opinion is gaining ground that the general situation does not favour any material rise from recent high level and it is safe to sell on buldges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was no interest in the Tata Ironshares. Hydros were weak. B. B. Petrols were easy. Shivrajpur were weak. Indian Cement was unchanged. Punjab Portland showed some improvements, Shivraj ur were weak on unloding.

SECURITIES.

Government securities opened weak but showed a light rally. The undertone was rather weak.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 88/12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1435.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32
Central India Mining (10) 24/12.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/8
Punjab Cement P 14-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 47/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83
Surat Electric (C) 700, 5 p.c. 94.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 812/8
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1/2 140
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1071/4
Tata Hydro Pref (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,040.
Tata Power O (1000) 512/8
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Bart (175) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahepathy (500) Rs. 1145 xo
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dying 200) 25, 53, 58/8
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 112/8 141/4
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 462/8
Crescent (100) 203/12
Colaba Mills 132/8.
Dawn (250) 80, 705
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900, 953-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 368-12.
Indian Dying and Manufg (100) 11 263/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/4.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/2 1945-55 Rs. 107/4. 4 per cent Loan 1934-27 Rs. 94/5.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112-8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,760.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2050.
New Great Mills 315
Pabney Mill 200 270
Pearl Mill 250, 586.
Phoenix (100) 412/8
Simplex (100) 175.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadeshi Mills (100) 5 8/4.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158/12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3,150.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 298/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 695.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 258/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 195.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 41/8.
British Burma Petroleum 51-9, 5-6.
Kolapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-125 17/14.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 223).
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/13.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd, 133-12.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 180.
Telephone Co. (50) 42.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

996 Bombay Dyeing 91, 92, 93, 91, 90, 88, 86, 87.
467 Century 65, 67, 68, 66, 62, 60 62.
132 Colaba 132/8.
265 Crescent 2, 5, 3.
953 Razul 48, 51, 52, 50, 48, 46, 47.
368 Indore 67, 68, 67.
112 Madhavji 112/8.
545 Nagpur 43, 42, 41, 40, 41.
317 New Great 16, 17, 15, 13, 16, 15.
590 Pearl 86, 88, 90, 86, 85, 86.
175 Simplex 72, 75, 73, 75.
517 Swadeshi 16, 17, 15, 16.
697 Burma 96, 97, 95, 93, 95.
1073 Hydro 71, 70, 71.
139-6 Tram 38, 12, 40.
181 Diff. 84-14, 82, 81, 80.
572-12 Ord. 53-2, 52-8.
76 4-6 3-1/2 per cent. 2, 3.
107-6 1945-55 107/6.
275 Pabani 73, 70.
301 Alcock 98, 300, 96, 97.
190 Ind. Cement 88, 90.
192 Bom. Steam 93, 85.
263 Kohinoor 63, 62.
84-4 2nd. 84-8, 4.

WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

BOMBAY, October 13.

In their weekly circular given below Messrs. Lewis and Jones state that there is considerable speculative activity in B. Dying and Century shares:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

An exceptionally dull market has ruled throughout the week and there appears very little prospect of any immediate revival of interest. Apart from a steady enquiry for small lots on investment account there is very little to report and the closing tendency looks rather weaker, except for 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper which firmed up to-day a fraction to 76/6 for the new settlement.

Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Considerable speculative activity in Bombay Dyeing and Century has been the feature. Rumours of an amalgamation of the two mills, for which there appears little foundation, has been responsible for the enquiry. Whilst we believe that these two mills are doing well, there seems little cause for general optimism judging by the current outlook for cloth and yarn the enquiry for which is reported to be very dull in what is normally the busy season. The mills should if anything derive benefit from what promises to be a very good cotton crop and, well managed, should make moderate profits.

A certain amount of investment buying has been noticeable amongst the cheaper priced shares. Gokaks were done to-day at 131/4 and make a sound purchase at the price. Sassoon Silks were done at 77 and should see further improvement. Indian Bleaching remains very steady at 263/12. Holders would do well to retain.

In the Brady group New Greats have firmed up to 321/4.

The Stock Exchange will be closed for business on the 24th and 26th instant on account of the Divali Holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

After exhibiting a very steady tendency throughout the week, to-day's market shows signs of weakness and quotations have been marked down alround on considerable profit taking.

BANK SHARES.

These continue a very steady spot apart from some liquidation to-day in Central Banks which close lower at 27/12.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Only a very small business has resulted with practically no change in prices.

CEMENT SHARES.

To-day's market shows a silent relapse in quotations on profit taking. Bundis close at 32 after 33/8 done. Katnis at 173/12, with Indians at 187/8. Punjab Ordinary have improved at 9/4 and the Preference to 14. We advocate purchases on any further fall.

MANGANESE SHARES.

After maintaing surprising firmness for quite a long period, sellers have at last appeared with a resulting rapid setback in quotations. We have not been altogether surprised in view of conditions prevailing in the Manganese market for some long time past and consider reduction in Manganese profits inevitable. Shivrajpur's close at 47/12 and C. I. M.'s at 24/12.

SHIPPING SHARES.

Bombay Steam Ordinary are lower on the week at 192/8 and should be watched for buying opportunities. We consider the outlook hopeful. The Preference are steady at 263/12. Scindias are firm at 17/1.

BOMBAY TELEPHONES.

Are unchanged at 42 with small buyer at the price. Bombay Trams are lower at 138/2 as foreshadowed last week. Ahmedabad Electrics at 90 show an advance of four points with Surat Electrics in short supply at 92/8.

BOMBAY BURMA.

Old close a share easier at 700 with the partly paid at 263/12. The shares are being talked higher and taking the long view, better prices appear probable.

INSURANCE ISSUES.

Remains strong and a good enquiry continues. New Indias finish at 18/8 ex dividend and repayment of capital. Juniter are 8/4.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SHARES.

A slightly easier tendency is visible in this group and may be continued. We quote:—

Andra Valley Ordinary 810, Tata Hydro Ordinary 1076 1/4, Tata Power Ordinary 595. Andra Valley Preference 1010, Tata Hydro Preference, 1040, Tata Power Preference 852/2.

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

The Ordinary and Differed shares in this group have a very neglected appearance and sellers find it difficult to do business. The 2nd Preference are firm at 84/4 on continued investment enquiry.

RUBBER SHARES.

London stocks continue to pile up and now been at 70,167 tons. Sterling shares have been neglected, investors evidently awaiting news as to the future of restriction, upon which a decision is expected on 1st November next.

THE WEATHER

SCATTERED FALLS IN SOUTH

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Local rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and South-east Bengal. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a few scattered falls in the South of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy three inches, Akyab one, Minbu half, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Chittagong five, Trichinopoly three quarters and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in the extreme South of the Peninsula.—A. P.

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO THIS WEEK?

Early on Sunday "MYSTICOR" received

MOST VALUABLE EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION

About the tendency of America for the

CURRENT WEEK.

WITHIN THREE HOURS ALL HIS UP-COUNTRY AND LOCAL CLIENTS HAD THE NEWS & ADVICE.

THIS WEEK THE EFFECTS WILL BE NOTICED IN OUR MARKET.

NON-CLIENTS IN BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY TO MAKE THOUSANDS DURING THIS WEEK YOU CAN DO SO BY

GETTING THIS INFORMATION

ANY TIME AFTER 10-30 A.M. TO-DAY.

SPECIAL FEE **Rs. FIFTY CASH** SPECIAL FEE

ORDINARY CONSULTATIONS AS USUAL RS. TEN EACH.

UP-COUNTRY OPERATORS.

YOU CAN PROFIT TOO. SEND Rs. FIFTY BY T.M.O. AND THE NEWS WILL BE TELEGRAPHED URGENT.

N.B.—MY MONTHLY TERMS REGISTERED CLIENTS SCORE. FOR AN INCLUSIVE FEE OF Rs. 250/- THEY GET ALL TELEGRAMS AND ADVICE LONG BEFORE OTHERS.

No other office or non-client in Bombay has this information. On the 23rd "MYSTICOR" will very conclusively prove this statement.

"Mysticor" 1, DERBY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL in 1912.

We have a VARIETY of ARTICLES in GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY of the BEST WORKMANSHIP and DESIGN always in stock.

All articles are GUARANTEED to be GENUINE and RELIABLE. Our PRICES are MODERATE.

Articles such as CUPS, VASES, TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, TRAYS, CIGARETTE CASES, BOXES, etc., in SOLID SILVER for PRESENTATION are always available.

MOHANLAL & CO., JEWELLERS, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The general public have, indeed, received a rude shock at the sudden withdrawal of the order by the Memorial Committee of the "All-India Shivaji Memorial" from Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the world renowned sculptor! The Committee does not, of course, expect the work to be ready from the new man, Mr. Karmarkar, earlier than it would otherwise have been. It then appears that the action of the Committee is just to teach a lesson in business to Mr. Mhatre: that with his remarkable skill in art he should also be business-like. If so, then the Committee, we think, have chosen a wrong opportunity. The All-India Shivaji Memorial is certainly a responsible task and has a perennial interest attached to it and the first considerations, before those of the contract, must necessarily be of the artistic merit as a monumental piece of work. The scattered monuments all over India and principal works of different States executed by him during the last forty years give emphatic testimony of Mr. Mhatre's skilful work and high ability; and the finished clay model kept open for public inspection at the time of the tercentenary of Shivaji brought in a continuous flow of visitors appreciating the successful representation of the man—Shivaji this itself makes people wonder and feel for the drastic measure of the Committee.

And entrusting the work to Mr. Karmarkar, as is reported in the papers, forces the people to compare the merit and qualifications of the two sculptors. To our mind no sculptor in India can approach Mr. Mhatre in his skill and it would be unnecessary to institute a comparison between him and Mr. Karmarkar as the former has established his fame and has experience of the past so many years while the latter is but a fresh product. We read the other day criticism on the panels prepared by Mr. Karmarkar and we believe with Mr. Tacherkar that they betray hopelessly ignorance of proportion, lack of technical skill and want of artistic taste and judgment, so much so that it will be even ridiculous to base the statue on the pedestal with these panels as they stand to-day. This makes us despair of a monument worthy of Shivaji at the hands of the new sculptor. We are absolutely at a loss even to guess what made the Committee give preference to Mr. Karmarkar before other sculptors in India when they thought of taking away the work from Mr. Mhatre.

We do not know whether H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who placed the foundation stone of this memorial at Poona and was pleased to have a picture of the model which he so much admired, is aware of the sudden change of the sculptor for a trifling cause.

To accept work taken away from a brother sculptor for reasons extremely inadequate, is, we believe, a question of professional etiquette and we do not know why the Art Society of India does not take action and endeavour to reinstate Mr. Mhatre when both he and Mr. Karmarkar are its members. Mr. Karmarkar should not in this case think of his personal gain or the building up of his reputation but should refuse to take up the job when he knows that his brother sculptor has been delayed by his anxiety to make the monument thoroughly artistic and complete.

There was a report in the papers that a meeting of the Memorial Committee was to be held and the public is anxious to know what it intends doing after so much talk in the papers.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. K.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

The students of this Institute have achieved a RECORD SUCCESS at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 DISTINCTIONS, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

NEW CLASSES JUST FORMED.

Apply immediately at

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort . . BOMBAY

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co., BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO. Girgaum Back Road

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail ..	6 45
Nagpur Mail ..	7 00
Peshawar Express ..	9 15
Poona Mail ..	11 30
Poona Express ..	12 15
Nagpur Express ..	15 20
Calcutta Mail ..	15 45
Punjab Mail ..	16 45
Poona Express ..	19 45
Madras Express ..	21 25

Trains.	Departures. H.M.
Poona Express ..	7 45
Madras Express ..	8 15
Punjab Mail ..	13 15
Poona Express ..	14 15
Nagpur Mail ..	15 00
Poona Mail ..	15 15
Calcutta Mail ..	19 30
Peshawar Express ..	21 30
Madras Mail ..	22 00
Nagpur Express ..	22 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Arrivals and Departures from Colaba.

	Arrival H. M.	Departure. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 20	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

SANTA CRUZ EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The above Society was registered on the 12th instant under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860.

IN AID OF THE Y. M. C. A.

In aid of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. the most popular film of the day, "Kamalata," will be shown on Monday the 24th instant, at 10 a.m., at the Krishna Cinema, New Charni Road, Girgaum.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, other than those serving in the case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

"F" WARD D. C. C.

Messrs. Appa Shastri Sathe. D. M. Deshpande, D. R. Mayekar, A. A. Alve, B. T. Alve, S. K. Gharpure, C. K. Narayan Swami, V. K. Tayde, P. J. Mirajkar and Mrs. Girijabai Bhat are declared as elected to represent the "F" Ward District Congress Committee on the B. P. C. C.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Domodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of September 1927 was 1,724 out of whom 1,447 were males and 277 were females including children.

CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN.

The office of the Consulate-General for Afghanistan being closed on 8th Oct. 1927 at Simla, is opened at 9, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. All the concerned public should communicate on the above given address.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.:—

1. March, Enterpe, Clarke; 2. Overture, The Black Domino, Auber; 3. Op. 101 No. 7, Humoreske, Dvorak; 4. Selection, Desert Song, Romberg; 5. Valsette, Wood Nymphs, Eric Coates; 6. Selection, The Vagabond King, Friml; 7. Entr' acte, The Valley of Poppies, Ancliffe; 8. Selection of English Airs, "The Rose", Myddleton; 9. Patrol, When the Guards go by, Valentine. "God save the King-Emperor."

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Topiwalla Memorial Education Society invites applications for help from institutions and classes imparting technical, industrial and agricultural education in any of its branches. The Society is in a position to grant Rs. 4,000 annually. Rules and forms of application can be obtained from the Hon. Secy. Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Bar.-at-Law, Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

CONCERT AT HANGING GARDENS.

The Indian States and Eastern Agency Ltd. will give a concert to-day (Monday), at the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. by means of a Graham Amplion Public Address and Band Repeater Equipment. From 6 to 6-30 p.m. the use of the apparatus for the amplification of music from Gramophone Records will be demonstrated. The programme from 6-30 p.m. onwards will be that of the Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. "Dumana" which left London on the 1st instant left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant, arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon, the 17th instant.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

The Mang Garudi Ashram of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, has been fortunate enough to get the following donations for the year 1927-28:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rs. 150, Seth Veljee Lakhamsi, Rs. 150; Mr. K. Vithal Rao, Rs. 120; Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Rs. 60; Mr. D. K. Mathure, Rs. 60; Mr. V. Krishna Iyer, Rs. 60; Mr. B. V. Dhadphale, Rs. 60; Mr. H. D. Kulkarni, Rs. 60; Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, Rs. 60; Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Rs. 50 per month; Mr. R. A. Parulekar, Rs. 12; Mr. B. S. Dalaya, Rs. 25; Mr. R. R. Pandit, Rs. 12.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for seven seats on All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be Members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members. Nomination papers must reach this Office "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday the 17th). Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House during Office hours.

If there are more than seven Candidates the Poll will take on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at the Congress House.

AURANGABAD COLLEGE TOURNAMENT

The Aurangabad College Tournament formerly known as the Osmania Tournament will as usual begin on the 26th December this year also. It is with some reservations open to all. That is some of the Shields and Cups are open to the schools within the Aurangabad Division while others such as of Cricket, Foot-ball, Hockey, Tennis, Chess and Auction-Bridge are open to competition from within or outside the Dominions. All wishing to enter the Tournament may appiy to the Secretary of the Tournament for copies of the Tournament Rules and Regulations.

BASKET BALL IN BOMBAY.

On Thursday evening two well-played games of basket ball were played on the court of the Mustan Shah Baugh playground, before a large and enthusiastic crowd. In the opener the Dogras "B" team defeated the Playground "B's", 9 to 7, because of their superior passing. In the final, Playground "A" team had an easy time with the soldiers, due to the inability of the soldiers to hit the basket. The score was 25 to 10. Capt. Baig and Barkatulla led the attack for the winners. Referee: Dr. Clifford Manshardt.

"PARADISE" AT PATHE.

"Paradise," a first National picture, screened from an adaption of Cosmo Hamilton's novel of the same name, is this week's attraction at the Royal Opera House where it opened on Saturday.

Milton Sills is seen in the stellar role with Betty Bronson as his leading lady, and a brilliant supporting cast.

London and the South Seas are the locales.

Sills appears to great advantage, and Betty Bronson adds much to the picture as a former stage dancer.

Kate Price and Charlie Murray keep you in a gale of laughter every time they flash on the screen. Noah Beery is rough and tough in the role of a scheming, low-down white who tries to kill Sills and steal Betty Bronson. Lloyd Whitlock, as the "heavy", is happily cast and gives a polished performance.

"Paradise" is fine entertainment. It pleased the audience at the opening and should please others throughout the week.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Fred Niblo has outdone all of his previous efforts in "Strangers of the Night" the screen version of Walter Hackett's stage success, "Captain Applejohn" which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. It is a masterpiece screen comedy. Working on the brilliant story of the timid Britisher who becomes a pirate and roams this Spanish Main, he has embellished it with beautiful photography, magnificant settings and a super cast. The spectators will be thrilled and swept into the gales of laughter as Matt Moore, in the role of the pirate captain fights through the mystery of the treasure hidden in his ancestral castle in Cornwall, and swaggered and swore aboard his pirate craft. Enid Bennett's blonde loveliness contrasts with Barbara La Marr's dark seductiveness, as these two brilliant actresses portray the intrigue and romantic adventure of the demure English miss and the beautiful Russian Spy. Robert Makin is at his best as the leader of the pirate mutiny. The play was a great success in New York and London. It is a mystery drama, warmed with love, spices with comedy.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Delegates of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at the Turf Club House on Saturday the 15th October.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

SUPPORT TO HAR BILAS SARDA'S BILL

There will be a public meeting of women on the 20th October, at 4-30 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, in support of Dr. Mrs. Muthulami Ammal's Bill in the Madras Legislative Council to stop the Devadasi system and Raisaheb Har Bilas Sarda's attempt to make early marriages illegal. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan will preside.

The meeting will be under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, Shri Jain Mahila Samaj, Rashtriya Stri Sabha and the Hind Mahila Samaj. Speeches will be delivered by ladies and of all races and communities.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the hospitable columns of the "Chronicle," Tairsee Bhai has given a reply, which is so evasive and digressive I can't understand, what has come over good old Tairsee Bhai? Why is he patting the Diwan? Why is he railing at the Prince? Why is he evading straight answers to my straight questions? What I 'now' write is "sound and sensibility"? What he says and writes is all "sanity and practicality!" Oh, what a sad touch of vanity, my dear Tairsee Bhai!

Tairsee Bhai still maintains, that "Baroda has done better than British India, so far as the respective Governments are concerned!" Will you please prove this, Tairsee Bhai? Or will you please disprove my statements about Baroda? Tairsee Bhai as a sportsman you claim to be, you should; and that too early.

Now Tairsee Bhai is mixing up the huts! Whilst both Tairsee Bhai and I were at the Naib Diwan's residence, we were told, that the State were putting up some huts. I immediately asked the Nagarseth to show these to us. Well, the foundations that we saw were those of the huts, that the Prince was putting up! For, not a single foundation was laid by the State, and the Nagarseth looked uncomfortable! Now, the huts, that Tairsee Bhai was shown subsequently, are in Golvad, and are erected by Co-operative Society! They are quite distinct from the Prince's huts! And yet Tairsee Bhai mixes them up! Further, mere fixing of a roof does not mean that the structure is ready for use. I am glad to note, that Tairsee Bhai is "wearing the right number of glasses," I never thought otherwise. My only apprehension is that his "angle of vision" is altered; more so, when he admits in his own letter, that "at least it is his hope and belief," that if any thing amiss is pointed out, the State will rectify it! So, he relies more on "his hope and belief" than on the facts gathered by his old collague! If this is sanity or practicality, I shouldn't like to have it.

Now Tairsee Bhai's version about he and I finding a "great gulf between the Prince and his ambitious programme and Diwan Saheb's sense of practicality and responsibility" is not quite correct. No doubt, there was a gulf between the Prince and the Diwan; but neither Tairsee Bhai nor I had a chance to see the ambitious programme of the Prince, or had any proof of the sense of practicality and responsibility of the Diwan! It is true, that at my request Tairsee Bhai did suggest to the Diwan to have a Round Table Conference with the Prince and his colleagues, when Tairsee Bhai and I would be present. And though I urged for it, and the Diwan assured us for it, we were not invited at the Conference of the Diwan and the Prince! And it is now highly unfair and unsportsmanlike to say at random, and that too in the Press, that "the vaulting ambition of the Prince and his Committee ended, where Tairsee Bhai thought it would"!

(1) Does Tairsee Bhai know that the Prince's City Committee has supplied materials for the repairs of six hundred huts so far; and that they are helping the middle class people to repair their structures also?

(2) Tairsee Bhai further writes:—"The fund (i.e. the Prince's Committee's) has been exhausted, and is now but an epitaph of buried hopes!" What a cruel joke, Tairsee Bhai? The fund is fully budgetted; and is being spent; and its accounts are open for inspection. Is that the way, Tairsee Bhai, you are fulfilling your assurances to your sporting Brother—the Prince—to help him to the best of your ability?

(3) Tairsee Bhai concludes with a hope, that "endeavours will be made to resurrect the Fund!" Tairsee Bhai, if you are in earnest, and mean to help the suffernig people of Baroda, then let us go again and see what the Prince's Committee has done and is doing; and how the State is talking a lot and doing mighty little! Tairsee Bhai, allow me to point out your grave responsibility to your afflicted countrymen in Baroda, when you put the Diwan and rail at the Prince; and thus strengthen the Bureaucracy, weaken the claims of the Prince's Committee for further support; and betwixt this let the poor suffer!

Oh, the irony of it all! Tairsee Bhai; what a terrible transformation has come over you! Will you respond to this call of duty? Prove what you say or disprove what I say—And thus let the people know the Truth—so that they may not be precluded from helping the suffering Baroda.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Dowager Maharani Saheba of Darbhanga, Benares, has given 100 maunds of rice to the Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares, for the use of the poor inmates of the Institution.

CRICKET

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

I. A. SHAKOOR SCORES A CENTURY

A whole day match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. played on the Kennedy Sea Face resulted in a close and interesting draw. Elcting to bat first the home side played in an overcautions and unenterprising fashion, and after more than three hours batting collected 180 runs for the loss of seven wickets. The bright spot in the innings was an excellent century put up by I. A. Shakoor, who hit a dozen fours and altogether gave a display which was faultless, except for a difficult chance given behind the wicket when his score was two short of the coveted number.

When the Battalion went in to bat they had a little over an hour and a hour to make the score. In strong contrast to their opponents' methods they adopted the long-handle and when stumps were drawn had scored 165 runs for the loss of five wickets. Chiefly as the result of some hefty hitting by Milne the first wicket realised 60 runs, and then Abrahams contributed an all-round innings of 57 which helped to carry the score to 165.

The score:—

ISLAM GYM

I. A. Shakoor, not out	100
A. G. Khan, b Windsor	14
Y. M. Shaikh, b Ernst	13
G. H. Kazrani, c and b Wadia	9
S. Hasan Shah, b Windsor	6
M. Shaffi, c Engineer, b Rockley	7
A. Jasdanwalla, b Clarke	0
Visram, c Bomboat b Windsor	4
A. S. M. Razir, not out	13
A. Khairaz, S. G. Ismail did not bat.	
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wkts.)	180

BOMBAY BATTALION A. F. I.

Leontzim, l b w Shakoor	22
Milne, c Visram b Kazrani	41
Abrahams, b Kazrani	57
Clarke c Razvi b Shakoor	22
Wadia c b Kazrani	0
Engineer, not out	3
Rockley, not out	3
Bamboat, Windsor, Parkhill, Ernst did not bat.	
Extras	17
Total (for 5 wkts).	165

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

S. M. DALVI'S FINE BATTING.

The two-day fixture between the Imperial Bank of India Cricket Club and the Hindu Gymkhana began on Saturday wren the former had knocked up 104 runs for the loss of 9 wickets (G. M. Shaikh contributing the highest score of 26) when stumps were drawn for the day.

Continuing their innings on Sunday the Imperial Bank did not survive long, R. J. Jamsetji and K. R. Podwal, the overnight batsmen, carrying the score to 115, before M. H. Chandarana scattered the latter's wickets. H. B. Mali showed an excellent analysis of 4 wickets for 24 runs and if he can keep this up consistently he will provide a long felt want in the Hindu Quandrangular team.

ABLE STAND OF HINDU GYM.

The Hindu Gym. began well with S.M. Dalvi and S. S. Dongre, 80 runs being put on the board before the latter succumbed to a catch. S. M. Dalvi went on to score a brilliant century. At 237 for 7 wickets the Gym. declared and sent the Bank in again.

Mali again bowled well and captured 3 wickets for 32 runs, while that reliable veteran M. H. Chandarana was responsible for a like number of victims. The Bank had collected 75 runs for 6 wkts when time brought an end to the game.

The score:—

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

G. M. Shaikh, b H. Mali	26
K. S. Rane c V. Dongre, b M. Chandarana	8
F. S. Pavri c M Chandarana b S. R. Godambe	3
M. E. Shcikh c B. Jog b H. Mali	6
S.A. Colah c S. M. Dalvi b H. Mali	1
J. D. Souza, b S.R. Godambe	4
S.G. Rasool c Pawaskar, b S. R. Godambe	4
G. T. Tomkinson, b G. Dharadhar	11
E. G. Mane, c S. M. Dalvi, b H.Mali	6
R. S. Jamsetji not out	21
K.R. Podwal b M. Chandarana	9
Extras	11
Total	115

BOWLING.

M. H. Chandarana, 2 wkts for 29 runs.
S. R. Godambe, 3 wkts for 42 runs.
H. B. Mali, 4 wkts for 24 runs.
G. B. Dharadhar, 1 wkt for 9 runs.

HINDU GYM.

S. M. Dalvi, c Pavri b S. G. Rasool	137
S. S. Dongre, c Tomkinson b S. H. Colah	24
B. D. Jog (run out)	10
S. K. Pawaskar l b w M. E. Shaikh	4
V. S. Dongre l b w S. S. Colah	4
H. A. Mahale b M. E. Shaikh	5
S. R. Godambe c Pavri c S. G. Rasool	47
G. N. Dharadhar not out	1
C. H. Chandarana, M. H. Chandarana, H. B. Mali did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wkts)	237

BOWLING.

S. G. Rasool, 2 wkts for 27 runs.
S. H. Colah, 2 wkts for 62 runs.
M. E. Shaikh, 2 wkts for 65 runs.

IMPERIAL BANK C. C.

(SECOND INNINGS.)

G. M. Shaikh, b M. H. Chandarana	0
R. J. Jamsedji c Jog, b M H. Chandarana	8
S. H. Colah c Dharadhar b M. H. Chandarana	16
E. G. Mane, c S. R. Godambe, b H B. Mali	10
S. G. Rasool, c C. H. Chandarana, b H. B. Mali	17
M. E. Shaikh, c V. S. Dongre, b H. B. Mali	1
K. S. Rane not out	10
G. D'Souza not out	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 6 wkts)	75

BOWLING.

M. H. Chandarana 3 wkts for 30 runs.
H. B. Mali 3 wkts for 32 runs.

SIR GEORGE RAINEY

TO SUCCEED SIR BASIL?

INDIANS' CLAIM TO BE IGNORED?

CALCUTTA, October 14.

Political circles, says Ditcher in "Capital," have been mildly agitated by questionings as to the probable successor of Sir Basil Blackett in charge of the portfolio of Indian finance; there new appears to be a pretty definite opinion that the prophet's mantle will descend on the broad shoulders of the Hon. Sir George Rainy, the Bihar civilian who leaped into fame as the first President of the Indian Tariff Board, and succeeded Sir Charles Innes as Member of Commerce only in April last. The anticipation is plausible, for according to the unwritten law, it is the turn of an Indian civilian to manipulate the finances of India, and there is no outstanding genius in the Finance Department who has any sort of title to defend against an interloper.

Besides, Sir George is not a stranger to the Financial Secretariat at Simla. He won his spurs in the Bengal Finance Department before the Partition, and, after not too tedious Gradus and Parnassum, was assumed into Olympus as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department in 1916 what time Sir William Meyer was struggling with the financial problems of the World War as they affected India. At that post, he remained until 1919, being lucky to escape the chaos which followed the adoption by Sir Malcolm Hailey of the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee on Indian currency.

INFERNO FOR SINNERS.

Rumour is active, continues Ditcher, in regard to the future of Sir Basil Blackett, and the "Financial Times," his champion in London says, he may, if he will, become the English adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States of America. That unfortunately will not give him a chance of making reparation for his exchange blunder which is playing the very devil with the finance and commerce of India. The bleakest region of the Inferno is reserved for sinners who ade not permitted to repent. Free Press.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

The following are extracts from the report of the N. S. Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay, for 1926:—

This Home was started on 1st April, 1917, to supply a long felt need for housing the Blind boys, who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers, and for securing remunerative work for them so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support. The Home aimed not only at securing remunerative work for the Blind and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also teaching the Blind adults cane work, music, etc., so as to enable them to eke out an honest livelihood in an independent manner. During the year 1926 there were 18 inmates taking advantage of the Home. The Blind boys turned out, during the year, cane work of the value of Rs. 1,178.12-0.

The Home is run by the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, which is defraying expenses of the Home. Blind boys of all casts, creeds or religions have been admitted in this Home. The workshop for doing cane work located near the Precious Cinema, Lamington Road; the dormitory was near Cama Baugh, Grant Road: the rent for both the places coming to Rs. 70 per month. The monthly expenses in all came to about Rs. 200. A Manager and a Blind Supervisor are looking after the affairs of the Home.

The Blind boys are given the benefit of free lodgings, clothes, washing, medical relief, etc., and also of boarading when they are not able to earn their livelihood.

This Home has collected and has received from the philanthropic public of Bombay, in the year 1926, Rs. 761-14-0.

We hope and trust that the generous public of Bombay, merchants, firms and public bodies will help us by entrusting their cane and bamboo work to this Home.

"DELIBERATELY THROTTLED"!

"ATTEMPTS TO CUT CHILD'S THROAT"?

A GRUESOME TALE

"Deliberate attempts appear to have been made to cut the throat of the child by means of a sharp weapon and subsequently the child was deliberately trottled." This was the opinion expressed by the Assistant Police surgeon at an inquest concerning the death of a new born child held by the City Coroner on Sunday.

Enveloped in rags besmeared with blood and thrown in the gutter on the Duncan Road, the child waws first discovered by a pedestrian. The police were informed and the body was removed to the morgue where a *post mortem* examination revealed that the child had three incise wounds in front of the throat. The police Surgeon was of the opinion that the child was full-termed and must have lived six to eight hours before it was throttled.

The inquest was adjourned pending completion of police enquiries.

NEW BUILDING IN CONGRESS HOUSE

TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT COST OF Rs. 42500

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House on Sunday evening Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. Mr. V. A. Desai's resolution to authorise the Estate Committee to take the work of the proposed new building in the Congress House compound was adopted. The mover pointed out that the rough estimate of the building would be about Rs. 42,500, and the building, when completed, would fetch an annual income of Rs. 5,000.

The election for the ensuing All-India Congress Committee was fixed to be held on Tuesday (23rd instant) between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

5-MILE RACE FOR SARASWATS

A KEEN CONTEST

The five-mile race for Saraswats held on Sunday morning under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association proved a very successful event. The race evoked considerable interest among the sport-loving members of the community, as also a large number of outsiders who assembled at the Gowalia Tank to witness the start. Fifteen competitors took part in the race which was keenly contested and among whom were a boy under the age of 14 and an adult over the age of 40.

Mr. V. R. Basrur, a student of the Wilson College finished the distance first, with an excellent timing of 32 minutes. He was closely followed by Mr. B. L. Hattangdy and Mr. M. R. Vaknally who finished in 33 and 33.20 minutes, respectively.

The course of the race started with the Gowalia Tank Road, via Kemps' Corner, thence to Warden Road, Hornby Vallard upto the Love Grave Pumping Station and back. The arrangements made for the convenience of the competitors were very satisfactory.

Mr. Basrur who took a lead at the very start kept it up till the end and finished in good form for a comparatively good timing of 32 minutes. There was a keen contest for the second place which ultimately ended in a victory to Hattangdy over Vaknally whom he beat only by a few yards. S. S. Kaikini a lad below the age of 14 completed the distance in about 45 minutes.

The results were.—

I. V. R. Basrur, 32 minutes.
II. B. L. Hattangdy, 33 minutes.
III. M. R. Vaknally, 33 min. 20 sec.

BADMINTON FINALS.

After the race the finals of the Badminton Tournament were played between Messrs. V. L. Kodikal and A. K. Karkatte versus V. R. Nath and Shashidhar Bhat which resulted in a win to the former.

Further items of sports in connection with the "Sarswat Day" celebrations—which is an annual function of the community will be held on Sunday (the 23rd instant).

MONOPLANE CRASHES

FIVE CIVILIANS KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

San Antonio (Texas).—A monoplane crashed on the Stinsonfield municipal airport, last evening, and five civilians were killed including man, his wife and their four-year old daughter.—Reuter's Special.

BOTTOMLEY'S LATEST

REHABILITATING HIS CHARACTER

LONDON, Sept. 29., (By Mail).

Mr. Horatio Bottomley is going to come back. He has announced that he would shortly open a campaign to rehabilitate his character, with a meeting at Queen's Hall.

The foreman of the jury at his trial five years ago, he says, will preside.—Free Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately: 82-84, Esplanade Road.

USE

MAWS FLOORING TILES

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone - - - No. 22560

WOOD WORKS

OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Junglewood and Teak-wood.

Our special advice is to inquire us first.

S. M. UMAR,

TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.

Pinjrapole Lane,

Fateh Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 17, 1927.

EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Education Conference held at Poona last week-end seems to have been quite a success, that is, so far as an annual session of the Conference can be a success. Such annual meetings have still their use as they provide the Muslim community an opportunity to examine their educational progress, what are their special shortcomings and how they can best accelerate their progress. But as we have often stated before and as this year's President also emphasised, annual conferences will not suffice to bring up the Muslims to the educational level of the advanced communities of this Presidency. What the Muslims most urgently need is a central institution for the Presidency working all the year round, persuading Muslims to avail themselves fully of all the educational facilities, special and general, to press on them as well as Government the need for providing more facilities to cope with the growing demand for them, and to co-ordinate the efforts of smalled district and taluka institutions. We regret to have to say that this Conference has not yet been able to satisfy this need. But we share the President's hope that the Conference will soon widen its scope on the lines he has suggested.

The Presidential address of Amir Sheikh Mahamudbhai Abdullabhai, Dewan Saheb of Junagadh State, is an exhaustive survey of Muslim educational progress in the Presidency during the year. With the aid of official statistics he showed that, while the Muslims are a little ahead of the non-Muslim backward and intermediate communities, they are far behind the advanced communities. Thus so far as literacy or primary education is concerned, the percentage of literacy among the Muslims is 9.6 against 4.1 of the non-Muslim backward and intermediate communities and 16.1 of the advanced communities. But the disparity between the Muslims and the advanced Hindus is more conspicuous in secondary and higher education. The percentage of Muslim pupils in secondary schools to Muslim population is only .38 as against 2.61 of the advanced Hindus and the corresponding figures in higher education are respectively .03 and .43. The disparity is otherwise strikingly demonstrated by the fact that the number of Muslim students passing the S.L.C. examination in 1925 was only about 200 and that of graduates was negligible. This state of things is deplorable both from the Muslim and the national point of view. Both the President and the Hon. Mr. Hotson, who made the inaugural speech at the Conference, stressed the point that the absence of wide-spread education among the Muslims as among several other communities was a principal hindrance to the restoration of communal harmony in the country and to its political progress.

Three causes are mainly responsible for the Muslims' backwardness in education: their late recognition of the need for modern secondary and higher education, their chronic poverty and inadequate educational facilities. Now, the Muslims have realised at heavy cost that education is their foremost need, but, except among Khojas, Bohras and Memons, who are as a rule well-to-do, poverty still stands in the way of making speedy amends for past neglect. Some Muslim leaders have constantly appealed to Government for a measure of preference in making appointments in the public services as an encouragement. Within limits the appeal is reasonable but, as the Hon. Mr. Hotson observed, any such preference as would lower the efficiency of the services, was not only bad in principle but would defeat its own purpose. Instead of encouraging the Muslims it may even demoralise them. The more common appeal for greater educational facilities is fair from every point of view. Government have recently provided some special facilities to Muslims in the shape of scholarships and the like. But most Muslims are so poor that they cannot venture far beyond the primary stage of education even with the aid of scholarships. It is necessary in encouraging all backward communities to make progress in secondary and higher education to fix a generous scale of scholarships. This is specially necessary to encourage girls to ake to secondary education. Secondary education of Muslim girls is practically negligible, for which the Purdah and inadequate recognition of the value of education for them are mainly responsible. The Muslim community cannot hope to make any progress worth the name until its leaders act up to the realisation that the education of girls is its most urgent need. So long as the Purdah holds sway among the Muslims, a number of special schools for girls are absolutely necessary. Even if Government provide all the facilities necessary to Muslims, they will have to work hard to avail themselves fully of these facilities. At every stage the President of the Poona Conference emphasised the need of self-help, organisation and work all the year round. He announced a generous contribution to the Conference on behalf of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jungadh and appealed to his co-religionists to do all they can themselves do for Muslim education. We trust the President's appeal and the example of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh will meet with ready response.

A PERNICIOUS PRINCIPLE

We confessed we were amazed by the report of the Excise Commissioner on the subject of the liquor shop at Juhu which was placed on the Council table in response to a series of questions by Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah. Apart from the ignorance shown by the Excise Commissioner and the 'obiter dictum' laid down by him, the report is absurd on the face of it and raises an issue of vital importance. It seems to establish a pernicious principle that because a place has become popular for visitors a foreign liquor shop should be opened to meet the wishes of "Europeans and high class Indians." This invidious distinction as to the class of the visitors whose convenience is to be consulted is sufficient to condemn it. It is communalism 'in excelsis' and is a violation of the principle that no new license is to be allowed which does not serve the need of the residents. The opening of this shop ruins the amenities of the owners and residents for the sake of the pleasure of the outsiders; and, moreover, sets a bad example. Juhu has become very popular and every sort of innocent pleasure should be open to the visitors. The Excise Commissioner's report comes to this that he would welcome and not protest against a liquor shop if one were to be placed near his bungalow or adjoining his undeveloped property, which he may intend to build upon in the future on the ground that the place has become popular. But it is because of this very popularity of the place for innocent amusement and recreation for all kinds of visitors that the retailing of liquor for a particular class of visitors should be condemned. A vice does not cease to be so if it is confined to a particular class of people. We, however, venture to ask the Excise Commissioner how many times he has visited Juhu and whether he is aware that the place is still undeveloped, that the landowners contend that the shop interferes with its healthy development and that there is no access to the shop except by a trespass through the properties of other landowners? The very popularity of Juhu has become the cause of its ruin. We hope the Excise Minister, who is a member of the Council for the district, will consult the wishes of the people and respect their rights and interests in spite of the report of the Commissioner. We regret that in this case it is the Indian Collector and the Indian Excise Commissioner who have been defying he wishes of the owners of Juhu to please 'Burra Sahebs.''

The whole question to our mind is this; whether the owners were consulted before the license was granted. We are informed that even the courtesy of consulting the owners was not shown; the local Advisory Committee voted against it and advised that the license should not be given until the place was developed. But the authorities seemed to be more concerned with the demand of 'European and high class Indians'', than with the development of the place or the interests and rights of the people and the consequence is that the pet scheme of the Suburban Development Officer, who is also the District Magistrate and the Chairman of the Juhu Municipality rolled into one, which was sought to be foisted upon the owners in the interests of the visitors, has been thrown out. We hope the Excise Minister will call upon the Commissioner to explain why he did not consult the pepole of the place and why the farce of referring the question to the Excise Advisory Committee, composed of prominent local landowners and members of the Juhu Municipality, was gone through if the deliberate opinion of those men on the spot with a stake in the place was to be flouted? The citizens of Bombay are vitally interested in the proper and healthy development of Juhu and we trust they will bestir themselves and in a public meeting protest against the pernicious principle sought to be established by the Excise Commissioner.

WISDOM AT LAST.

Although about 90 per cent. of the capital of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is held by Indians, the evidence given before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee on behalf of the Company by its General Manager, Mr. Young, was antagonistic to the universal Indian demand for the development of an Indian Merchant Marine and revealed the strong hand of the foreign vested interests behind it. Even the Indian Directors on the Board of this Indian Company managed by an English Firm, could do nothing, it is painful to reflect, during the last four years, to support the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Committee the execution of which would only partially satisfy the people's aspirations for the growth of Indian shipping. The shareholders of the Company, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on bringing the question of the recommendations of the Mercantile Committee prominently at the last annual general meeting of the Company. They had to fight their battle in this connection in the very interests of the Company against the policy hitherto followed by the Board. The manner in which they effectively brought home to the Directors their duty and responsibilities towards their Company in the wider interests of Indian Shipping ultimately led Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to enunciate on behalf of the Directors a new policy in this connection. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas assured the shareholders that the Directors were neither apathetic nor hostile to the idea of supporting the national demand for an Indian Mercantile Marine and that the Board would not hesitate to strengthen the hands of the Indian public in the latter's demand for giving effect to the Committee's recommendations.

He, however, pointed out that the agitation in that direction should be carried on elsewhere and by other bodies such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Although the past conduct of the Company does not justify the statement made by Sir Purshottamdas that the Board of Directors was neither apathetic nor hostile towards the question of Indian Shipping, we are glad that wisdom has at last dawned on the Directors of this Indian Company and they have begun to look at the question of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine from a changed angle of vision. We are afraid the remark of Sir Purshottamdas that the agitation in this matter should be carried on elsewhere is a contradiction of his statement that the Boad of Directors would not hesitate to strengthen the hands of the Indian public in the latter's demand for giving effect to the Committee's recommendations. If the assurance given by Sir Purshottamdas on behalf of the Board of the Company is really the result of the new angle of vision they should not lose time but place their views both before the public and the Government at an early date. The Indian public will watch with interest the action which the Board of Directors of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company take to give effect to the assurance given by them at the meeting. They have no doubt that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will add to his many public services by following up the splendid lead given by him at the last meeting in the cause of Indian Shipping by requesting his colleagues to give a practical proof of their sympathies with India's national demand for a national mercantile marine.

ALBANIA'S HOPES.

A young Albanian is reported to have shot dead M. Conabeg, the newly appointed Albanian Minister at Prague, on the ground that the latter was conspiring to hand over his country to Jugo-Slavia. But there appears to be no reasonable ground for the apprehensions entertained by a section of the Albanian tribes that the non-Muslim population of that country is anxious to see it become an appendage of the neighbouring Jugo-Slavian Kingdom. Ahmed Zogu, the head of the Albanian Republic, has "made good" during the short time that he has been at the helm affairs. He is a cautious man with definite ideas about his country's progress, and the development of Tirana into a capital with modern conveniences and commercial possibilities, indicates that he is thorough and practical in his methods. His critics remark that he is far too fond of "Angorisation", but this tendency on his part is sure to make for the continued existence of Albania as an independent power.

OUR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

INDIA MUST DEMAND THEIR RELEASE.

(BY LALA DUNICHAND.)

Lala Dunichand, ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly, now on a visit to England sends us the following copy of "A Brief Survey and Statement of the Case of the Political Prisoners in India" prepared by him. Lala Dunichand writes:—

"In my opinion the question of the release of the political prisoners in India, and the return of Indian exiles is of sufficient national importance to be made a live issue for the utmost publicity and agitation throughout the country. In my own humble way I have been doing whatever little I could in this matter. I raised the question again and again in the last Legislative Assembly. I have been in Europe for the last three months, and during this period I have had interviews with certain members of the British Parliament in order to induce them to take an interest in the question and show practical sympathy in the matter." The following statement has been sent to most members of Parliament, editors of newspapers in England and a number of other prominent Englishmen:—

CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

In spite of the cold indifference of those people in England, who are at the helm of affairs, and other British elements and agencies who can do much by rousing interest in India, I have dared to present, though in a very short compass, the statement of the case of the political prisoners in India in the hope, that it may stir the conscience of at least some and awaken them to their sense of responsibility towards those who have been for years undergoing great suffering and rigours in Indian jails for the crime of patriotism. Let me thank Messrs. Lansbury, Graham Pole, Thurtle and Saklatvala who have shown sympathy and interest in the question of their release.

The history of the political prisoners in India begins simultaneously with that of the aspirations and struggles of the people of India for political freedom. The very fact, that indisputably the foremost Indian political leaders from time to time such as, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Arbindu Ghosh, Surrendar Nath Bannerjee, Mahatma Gandhi, Chitranjan Das, Moti Lal Nehru, Kharaksingh, Mehtabsingh, Abul Kalam Azad, Ali Brothers and others have had their share of prison life, is the conclusive proof of the correctness of my statement. Most of these men had to be acknowledged by the Government as the most powerful and influential leaders of India. India entered upon the acute phase of political struggle in 1905 the year that marked the agitation over the partition of Bengal, and since then the Government has been doing the gruesome business of sending the best men to prison. The climax was reached in the year 1920-21, when about 40,000 Indians were marched to the jails.

According to the information supplied by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., the total number of political prisoners and detenus in January 1926 was 961. By no means this is the correct figure of political prisoners, as the Government arbitrarily though conveniently do not include in the category of political prisoners, those who according to the well defined and generally accepted definition, are regarded and treated as political prisoners in other countries. For instance, the Home Member's figure did not include the Akali prisoners in the Punjab, and therefore the correct figure of the political prisoners in India far exceeds the number given by the Home Member. Since January 1926 there has been no appreiable decrease in the number of the olitical prisoners; on the other hand, there as been an addition to their list.

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

The above list of prisoners includes about 80 persons, who were convicted by he Martial Law Tribunals of the Punjab in 1919. The Martial Law of 1919 has eft behind many a sad memory. The continued condemnation of these 80 prisoners to the cells of the various prisons of India is keeping fresh the sad and painful memories of 1919. Martial Law in other words, is the negation of law, and the Martial Law Tribunals of 1919 were actuated by military and imperial, rather than judicial and human considerations. Nobody can dare say, that the trial by Martial Law Tribunal was fair and impartial, as the very atmosphere of the country which led to their creation, negatived any idea of fairness or impartiality. About 400 innocent persons were massacred in Jalianwallabagh and good many others were sent to the gallow by the Martial Law Tribunals. By this time, these persons have been in prisons for over eight years. It is believed, and on good grounds by a large number of Indians, that many of the Martial Law prisoners were really innocent. There can be no moral or even political justification for keeping them in jails any longer.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL PRISONERS.

There is another class of political prioners, whose case deserves a special menion. Special tribunals, more or less of the ature of the Court of Star Chamber, were et up in 1915 in the Punjab during the regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to try three batches of accused persons. In one trial the number was 82, in the second trial it was 100, and in the third trial the number was considerable, I am but unable to give the exact figure. These accused persons of whom good many were Indian emigrants from Canada and other countries, were supposed to have fomented trouble in the Punjab during the war time, or otherwise to have put obstacles in the successful prosecution of the war. These persons included among them highly educated men, such as Bhai Parmanand, M. A., Professor D. A. V. College Lahore, Lala Ram Saran Dass, B. A. and mere youths.

BOYS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

I give below the names of persons between the ages of 14 and 25, who were sentenced to death, transportation for life or imprisonment in the first two trials.

1. Harnam Singh, aged 24, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
2. Hirda Ram, aged 21, sentenced to be hanged and foreiture of property.
3. Jagat Singh, aged 22, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
4. Kirtar Singh, aged 18 1|2, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
5. Khushal Singh, aged 22, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
6. Pingle, aged 22, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
7. Har Bhajan Singh, aged 15, sentenced to be hanged and forfeiture of property.
8. Kharaksingh, aged 14, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
9. Puran Singh, aged 16, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
10. Arjan Singh, aged 22, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture for property.
11. Bhog Singh, aged 22, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
12. Budha Singh, aged 24, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
13. Dalip Singh, aged 15, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
14. Jussa Singh, aged 19, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
15. Kartar Singh, aged 25, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
16. Karam Singh, aged 25, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
17. Kesar Singh, aged 25, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
18. Labh Singh, aged 22, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
19. Maharaj Singh, aged 25, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
20. Mahindra Singh, aged 20, sentenced transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
21. Nahar Singh, aged 22, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
22. Pala Singh, aged 20, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
23. Sujjan Singh, aged 16, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
24. Santa Singh, aged 24, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
25. Sultan Singh, aged 23, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
26. Surjan Singh, aged 20, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
27. Teja Singh, aged 25, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
28. Thakur Singh, aged 20, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
29. Udham Singh, aged 18, sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
30. Jumna Dass, aged 17, sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

These persons were tried during the repressive regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. These special tribunals were unlike the ordinary courts' of justice. Their judgments were final; no right of appeal was allowed. The trials were held at a time when there was a great atmosphere of prejudice against those who loved their country and the Government was seized with panic, and was in a state of excitement. The proceedings were almost summary. Under these circumstances there is no wonder that good many innocent persons may have been found guilty. Some of these accused persons were subjected to the most inhuman treatment in the Andaman and Indian jails with the result that some of them took to long hunger-strikes. Bhai Parmanand, M. A. who was restored to liberty owing to the influence and intercession of Col. Wedgewood,

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Lip Sympathy.

The views expressed by the President of the European Association in India on his return from England on Friday, are in harmony with Tory thought in England and the ideals cherished by the non-official European community in this country. The "political circles" in which Mr. Chartres moved during his pilgrimage to England to persuade them that "Indian Conservatives" can be rallied round and induced to make common cause with the foreign exploiters of this country against their own countrymen were unable to tell him now the personnel of the Statutory Commission would be formed. They only grew lachryomose over the communal riots in India. We expect they would be, and that they would use the communal trouble as a solid argument against tackling with courage and vision the problem of advance towards genuine self-government in India.

The "Great Thing."

But Mr. Chartres evidently did not lose the opportunity of telling the political circles in which he moved in England what the Europeans in India thought about the composition of the Statutory Commission. He told them persumably of the one "great thing" about it on which they should lay particular emphases. In Tory eyes this "great thing" is sure to appear so important, it will be so convenient for their purpose, that we should soon expect Die-Hard journals in England and their gramophones in India repeating the "great thing" with mechanical and wearisome persistency. The "great thing" in Mr. Chartre's view is "the need of a unanimous report". Filled with commiseration for the poor, ignorant House of Commons which will have to deal with the Statutory Commission's report, Mr. Chartres will like it to be spared the calamity of "being confronted with a report with two or three dissenting minutes." In order that the House of Commons should be able to arrive at a "useful conclusion" Mr. Chartres would like to exclude Indians from the Commission. "The inclusion of Indians in the Commission was not conducive to the drawing up of a unanimous report," Mr. Chartres says, "and for that reason it should not be insisted upon." He insinuates that it is out of their sentiment that Indians desire to be represented on the Commission and he urges that the need of the hour is the sacrifice of all sentiment. Mr. Chartres and the European community in India will do well to realise once for all that, however abundant the profusion of lip sympathy for India, Indians will have nothing to do with a Statutory Commission on which they are not assured a representation satisfactory to them.

Democratising The Corporation.

Mr. R. S. Asavale's Bill regarding the lowering of the City Municipal franchise has been rejected by the Bombay Council by 56 votes against 21. This fate was almost a foregone conclusion. It was a private Bill and official and nominated members are almost always prejudiced against such Bills. Few, besides, of the present elected members are democratic enough to appreciate the scope of the Bill. Thirdly, Mr. Asavale needlessly complicated matters by seeking to deprive business interests and property-owners of their right to vote as such. His purpose would have been served by the main clause of the Bill reducing the franchise from Rs. 10 rental to Rs. 5. This was a reasonable step towards the ideal of universal franchise. In other urban areas the franchise has already been reduced and a vote is given to a tenant who pays Re. 1 per month. Besides, rents have recently fallen in Bombay and many who have used the vote before will now be dis-franchised unless the franchise is itself reduced. But these arguments did not appeal to the majority in the Council. As usual vested interests blocked progress. They scented danger in the influx of the poor who according to them are necessarily ignorant. But however ignorant the poor are, they are wise and intelligent enough to know who their true well-wishers are and that is precisely why the poor are dreaded as voters.

How To Do It.

Mr. S. K. Bole brought forward another Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act. That too reduced the franchise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 and contained other provisions reserving certain seats for the backward and "depressed" classes and re-distributing the seats in the different Wards of the City. We are not much enamoured of the principle of reservation of seats except in the extreme case of the "depressed classes." But even for these widening the franchise should be a fairly sufficient protection, if only their leaders help them to organise themselves. Mr. Bole's Bill fared as badly as Mr. Asavale's. With a Council constituted as it is, there is little hope for an extension of the City Municipal franchise. The agitation for such extension must begin in the City Wards and must be a specific election cry both at the Municipal and the Council elections. Well considered measures of reform should next be presented to the Council by the Corporation. Throughout the country, too, a ceaseless agitation must be kept up to progress towards universal franchise both for the Legislative Council and the Local Bodies. Success will come only when the champions of the masses convince them that they work in the interests of the masses.

GENERAL STRIKE BREWING?

BOTH PARTIES GIRD UP THEIR LOINS

CLERKS EXTEND SYMPATHY TO WORKERS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE INTERFERES WITH MR. SARKAR'S WIRE

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The labour situation here is serious and the tension of feelings continues unrelieved. The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who came here the day after the workshops were re-opened, accompanied by some of his officers, is anxously watching the developments. Leaders of the Labour Union are busy holding conferences among themselves.

The Administrations declare that their decision to retrench is irrevocable, but they are willing to sympathetically consider any individual case of unfair treatment. Mr. Joshi, member of the Assembly, who arrived here on Friday morning, had an interview with the Agent last evening.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

In a *communique* regarding the situation to-day the Agent states that there is no material change in the situation.

The workshops remain closed to-day as there has been no move on the part of the men or their leaders to indicate that the men would resume work if the shops were re-opened. There has been nothing in the nature of a disturbance or disorder. The passive resistance that was offered was confined to the workshops, the remainder of the staff at Kharagpur and on the line generally being unaffected.—A. P.

AGENT'S THREAT TO WORKERS

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The labour situation here is serious. The tension of feeling continues unrelived. The gravity of the situation may, perhaps, be gauged from the fact that the Agent who, with some of his Executive Officers arrived here the day after the workshops were re-opened, is still here anxiously watching the developments. He has ordered the re-closing of the workshops and told the 10,000 men that unlike last time they will not be paid for the period of the shops remain closed, the leaders of the Union are also busy holding hourly conferences among themselves.—A. P.

AGENT NEVER INVITED HIM

MR GIRI'S STATEMENT

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union:—

With reference to the communique of the Agent, I have to state that he has never invited me to any meeting with leading representatives of the staff. But he intimated me that he was holding a meeting with leaders of different communities in Kharagpur and invited me and my colleagues to be present. I replied him that my committee, while thanking him for the invitation, considered that the present situation was neither communal nor religious, but entirely economic, and that he would surely appreciate the fact that our presence at such a meeting would serve no useful purpose.

INTRUSION OF COMMUNAL ASPECT.

At Kharagpur in particular, the people are of strongly of the opinion that the local administration has, on every occasion of trouble between the employer and employee, been trying to introduce communal aspects, sidetracking the solution of the general issue, and the particular part which persons who used the name of the Hindu Sabha, during the last strike, is well-known.

So, the Union committee, studiously avoided any association of itself or its representatives with the meeting convened by the Agent where communal aspect was emphasised. Even now, signs are not wanting that certain persons interested on behalf of the administration, have been trying to raise the communal bogey, as almost all the employees are members of the Union, it is really surprising who else claimed to be the local leaders of the communities unknown to the Executive of the Union.

The views of the Executive of the Union regarding the justice and emergency of the present retrenchment, will soon be published in reply to the communique of the Government of India.—Free Press.

BOTH PARTIES PREPARED

FEAR OF GENERAL STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour representative in the Legislative Assembly arrived here on Friday morning. Mr. Singaravelu Chetty a labour leader of Madras is already here. There has also been exchange of views between the Agent on the one hand and the President of the Union, and Mr. Joshi on the other. Will there be a general strike" is the question on everybody's lips.

CONSEQUENCES OF GENERAL STRIKE.

From a frank and full discussion on the situation he had with the Railway Authorities and the Union leaders, a special correspondent of the Associated Press gathered the impression that both the sides are fully alive to the possible consequences of a general strike. If the Union should eventually decide to call one, the authorities are anxious that the men should look before they leap.

POSITION OF RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

It may be stated that both the Authorities as well as the Leaders have taken up a definite stand in regard to the point at issue. The administration declares that their decision to retrench is irrevocable but they are willing sympathetically to consider any individual cases of unfair treatment of hardship. They, however, emphatically repudiate the demand of the employees to be taken into partnership with the Railway in the decision whether or not there shall be retrenchment. Here the authorities take their stand on the Government of India's recent communique containing elucidation and approbation of the policy of retrenchment. Curiously enough, the leaders too draw attention to the same communique to justify their demand for the immediate suspension of retrenchment, pending the enquiry to be held by two officers of the Government of India and the Railway respectfully.

WHAT UNION LEADERS SAY.

The core and centre of grievances according to the Union is that, whereas it is the action of the Kharagpur workers that is responsible for the proposed redress measure in the form of an enquiry committee. As regards the impending retrenchment on the other railways, the B. N. R. workers themselves are penalised by the denial of such a redress in their own case. "Have a reduction by all means if you must but pending the enquiry let the reduction be in abeyance." This in effect sums up the attitude of the Union, but the Authorities point out that as stated in the communique so far as the B. N. Railway is concerned the enquiry will be confined to individual cases of those already retrenched. The question whether there should be a reduction at all having been settled once and for all it cannot now be reopened.

MR. JOSHI INTERVIEWS AGENT.

In the meanwhile Mr. Joshi had an interview with the Agent last evening and it is understood there was a discussion between them more or less on the lines indicated above. The Agent, however, assured Mr. Joshi that he would be glad to meet him again with a view to achieving their common purpose of easing the situation. It has to be admitted that a general stoppage hovers ominously in the horizon. Broadly speaking the men are prepared to strike and the authorities are prepared for a strike.

"MOST HOPEFUL FEATURE."

The third party the travelling public is anxiously watching the situation which threatens to precipitate a second paralysis of the system within a year when through running on one section of the line had hardly been restored after the serious breaches owing to floods. The most hopeful feature of the situation, however, is that Mr. C. Carrol, the Agent who is on the spot, is giving his personal attention and is earnestly anxious to avert a stoppage, though if it does come it would not find him unprepared.—A. P.

LERKS SYMPATHISE WITH WORKERS

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The Secretary of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union wires to say that at a general meeting of the clerks of the Railway, Mr. V. V. Giri was assured by the clerks that they would be prepared to extend their fullest support to the men of the Workshop and all the employees of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in their struggle. This message was conveyed to the men by Mr Giri and was received with enthusiasm.

The Secretary, in the course of his statement, says that the conference convened by the Agent seems to have created some confusion. Some reactionary propagandists appear to have been creating troubles on communal bias to bring division in the ranks of workers. Day before yesterday, says the Secretary, some 20 men posing in the ranks of workers. Day before yesterday, says the Secretary some 20 men posing themselves as Hindus though not residents of Kharagpur, went along a road before a mosque, singing songs and playing music.—Free Press.

PRAISE FOR HER COOLNESS.

MISS ELDER AFTER HER RESCUE

PASSPORT, PARACHUTE AND LUGGAGE LOST.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Horta.—All the members of "Berendrecht's" crew loudly praise Miss Elder's coolness. Her first words after boarding the tanker were "Thank you very much" after which she produced a lipstick and calmly used it apparently oblivious of the fact that she had just stepped out of the jaws of death. Her sangfroid made such a deep impression on the crew that the lipstick incident was duly noted in an official summary of the rescue given out by the ship's wireless operators.

It transpires that the sea was the roughest when "American Girl" came down. When "Berendrecht" tried to salvage, the plane wings broke off and the motor bumped against the ship's side and exploded, shooting flames as high as the ship's bridge and sank. Miss Elder's and Mr. Haldeman's passports, parachute and luggage were all lost.—Reuter.

MISS ELDER AND CAPT. HALDEMAN LEAVING FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Horta.—It is understood that Miss Ruth Elder and Captain Haldeman are leaving for Paris via Lisbon on board the Portuguese mail boat "Lima" on Monday.—Reuter.

"PARIS" STRIKES "BESSEGGEN."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN JUMP INTO WATER.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—"Besseggen" was lying across the channel in darkness when "Paris" struck her amid ships. Lifeboats were thrown from "Davits." There was no time to don life-belts. Most of those on board, including some women and children, climbed to the upper part of the vessel and as "Besseggen" listed, many jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats from a liner from the shore. Passing ferry-boats assisted in the rescue work.—Reuter.

THE "BESSEGGEN" DISASTER.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY OPENED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

New York.—The official enquiry into the "Besseggen" disaster has opened. The Captain of "Paris" has temporarily escaped this inquisition by sailing for France within an hour and a half of disaster as it was considered not possible to hold up the mails and passengers. The statements of the Captain and others on board "Paris" will be taken when the liner returns from France.—Reuter's Special.

SEVEN PERSONS STILL MISSING.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

New York.—Seven persons are still missing as the result of the sinking of "Besseggen."—Reuter.

SOVIET'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

PREPARATIONS GOING STRONG.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF WORKERS' BENEFITS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Leningrad.—In connection with the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution, the second session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic has opened at Uritzky Palace, M. Kalinin presiding. 632 members are attending. The city is decorated and beflagged and the neighbourhood of the palace is filled with crowds.

The Committee, in view of the approaching anniversary, has resolved 'inter alia' to reduce the industrial workers' working day from eight to seven hours within the next few years without reduction of wages, increase by fifty million roubles in budget appropriation for building workers' houses, reduce taxation of peasants and workers, institute old-age pensions for poorer peasantry, abolish capital punishment except for the State and military crimes and armed banditry, and reduce sentences on prisoners, except those who are active members of political parties aiming at the overthrow of the Soviet, and embezzlers and bribe-takers.—Reuter.

CAPT. CHALLE REACHES ALEPPO.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Aleppo.—Capt. Challe, who is flying to Bangkok, has arrived here.—Reuter.

CAPT. CHALLE REACHES KARACHI

KARACHI, October 16.

Captain Challe who is flying from Villa Conblay (France) to Bangkok (Siam) landed at Karachi at 4/45 this afternoon. His machine is being overhauled, and he will leave for Allahabad at sunrise tomorrow.—A.P.

SHANSHI ARMY'S PLIGHT.

80,000 IN DANGER OF ANNIHILATION

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Peking.—It is reported from Ankuochun, Chang Tso Lin's Headquarters that the Shansi Army, 80,000 strong, south of Paolingfu, is likely to be practically annihilated. The Shansis are evacuating Kalgan on the northern front, but two Shansi divisions detailed to raid communications have advanced twenty miles from Peking, but Ankuochun is confident that the Mukden reinforcements are ample to cope with the menace.—Reuter.

W S. WALES ELECTIONS.

FINAL RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sydney.—Final results of elections in New South Wales show that combined Nationalist and Country groups have majority of six over combined Labour groups.—Reuter.

A HUGE "HOAX"!

LATEST "STUNT" IN CHANNEL SWIM.

DID "MONA MCLENNAN" REALLY SWIM?

AMAZING DISCLOSURES.

L LONDON, Oct. 16.

A sensational statement has been made by the "News of World" that the Channel swim alleged to have been accomplished by "Mona Mclennan" (Doctor Dorothy Logan) on eleventh October was a hoax. Dr. Logan says it was carried out in order to show the desirability of establishing an international commission to control, supervise and certify all Channel swims.

Dr. Logan who had previously sworn an affidavit that she had accomplished the swim was paid a cheque for £1000 by the "News of World" but she has since returned it to the donors.

In a statement Dr. Logan says that she entered the sea at Cape Grisnez at 7-40 on the tenth evening. The tide was already ebbing, and it was apparent to everybody that she would never swim the channel that night. So at about 9-30 she was taken into a boat.

The pilot decided that they were then sufficiently far from the shore to escape detection of their manoeuvre.

She re-entered the water at 6-20 in the morning and swam for an hour before she landed on the beach.

Prior to the swim she had prepared a detailed statement setting out what she meant to do and her motive for doing so. This document she placed in a sealed envelope and saw that it was deposited in a safe at a hotel in Hythe.—Reuter's Special

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF LIQUOR BILL

MANY INDIANS WILL BE THROWN OUT OF JOBS

"MR. SASTRI HAS NO STATUS TO INTERFERE".

BUT MAY EXERT HIS INFLUENCE UNOFFICIALLY.

DURBAN, October 15.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Advertiser," the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri paid a tribute to the innate sense of justice of Europeans and said it would take a long time before Indian disabilities were removed. He doubted if they would ever be removed entirely.—Free Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR BILL

MR. JIVANJEE'S EFFORTS

DURBAN, October 15.

Consequent on the introduction of the new Liquor Bill in Parliament the dissatisfied Indian community in the Union has asked the Transvaal British Indian Association to initiate a national convention by forming a central body to carry a campaign against the proposed measure which would throw a considerable number of Indians in this country out of job.

OVERTURES WITH CONGRESS.

Dissatisfied Indians maintain the grievances could never be redressed until the present economic conditions of Indians had improved which they say cannot happen under the Indo-Union Agreement. The position of Indians in the Union, they affirm, is growing worse every day. The British Indian Association, it is reported, made an overture to the Congress but the latter, it is understood, refused The offer of the Association to form a national convention.

Should the efforts to form a national convention bear fruit, it is understood, plans are being laid to send a deputation to the Congress session to held at Madras during December and to His Excellency the Viceroy to explain the Indian situation in the Union.

Mr. Joewanjee has been working strenuously to educate Indian public opinion on the subject of national convention throughout the Union.—Free Press.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA INTERVIEWED

SASTRI WILL EXERT HIS INFLUENCE UNOFFICIALLY

BOMBAY, October 15.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, in regard to the new Liquor Licensing Bill displacing Asiatic and native labour from employment in any capacity about which cables have been received in this country, the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, who was a member of the Indian Delegation to the South African Round Table Conference said.

"I recollect that a bill to prevent employment of Asiatics as waiters in Hotels was contemplated whilst we were in South Africa in December last. According to the Free Press cables, Asiatics are not to be employed for manufacturing, bottling or selling liquor, or in any capacity in the licensed premises which sell or deal in liquor.

"It is an acknowledged fact that in the best of hotels in South Africa, they have Indian waiters and these men do their work remarkably well. In fact we were told at one place by the proprietor of a hotel that it would be an evil day when hotels in South Africa were deprived of the services of Indian waiters. I would not be surprised if there will be an opposition to the Bill from the hotel proprietors also.

WAITERS WILL BE GREATLY AFFECTED.

"I can quite understand that Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri saying that he has no status to interfere in regard to the new Bill. At the same I would not be surprised to learn later that Mr. Sastri has not been wanting in exerting his influence unofficially with a view that the Bill may be withdrawn or considerably amended.

"The number of Indians who are serving as waiters in all parts of South Africa must be very large. They earn from £8 to 12 per month and it will be a great hardship if by an Act of the legislature they are deprived of the means of livelihood in a line in which they have, admittedly, given satisfaction to all concerned.

"It must be remembered that it will be very difficult for them the men that may be displaced from work by the Bill to take to anything else profitably."—Free Press.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA STARTED.

CAPT. LANCASTER IN "RED ROSE" FROM CROYDON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Avroavian light aeroplane named the "Red Rose" has left Croydon to Australia carrying Captain W. N. Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller. It will be following the route from Egypt along the Imperial Airways line to India and from there over Burma, Siam and the Dutch East Indies to Port Darwin. The Avroavian is fitted with a 35 horse-power engine. Mrs. Miller is a Australian. Capt. Lancaster was the captain of a boxing team which won the R A. F. Boxing Championship (1925) of the Empire and also won the Empire Broncho contest at Wembley, 1924.—Reuter.

MR SIRKAR'S WIRE NOT TRANSMITTE

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

Mr. Mukundalal Sirear, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has received this morning a letter from the officer in charge of the local telegraph office intimating that his telegram of yesterday to the Madras Railway Labour Union was not transmitted as it was considered objectionable.

The telegram read: Deputed Singaravelu prepare final action, general strike if necessary. South Indian Railway Madras Sosthern Mahratta Railway, co-operate, attend Kharagpur conference by 28th A. M. Rao has left for Ranchi Adra line for propaganda. Giri, Singaravelu and others starting to-morrow to make tour on Railway lines for taking effective steps and joint action.—Free Press.

NEWS OF LOCKOUT SENT TO B T U CONGRESS

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 15.

A cablegram has been sent by Mr. Mukundalal Sircar to the British Trade Union Congress informing the Congress Executive of the further lock-out of the workshop on the 13th instant and developments consequent thereon.—Free Press.

23-MILE INTERNATIO SWIMMING COMPETITION

HOLDER RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, October 16.

The third annual 23 mile International Swimming Competition from Bhatpara to Kumartulighat resulted as follows:—

Mr. Jnan Chandra Chatterjee (Hatkhola Club and winner of the 30-mile swimming race, finished first, securing the Championship for three consecutive years. Mr. Pulin Ghose of Sasaneswar Club was second Mr. Abani Bhusan Bannerjee, (Bosepara Club) was third and Mr. Sukumar Chandra Ghose Roy, (Baghbazar United Club) was fourth. Out of 61 competitors 9 completed the course.—A. P.

CAMPAIGN OF MURDERS

CALCUTTA HINDUS ALARMED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

At a largely attended meeting of Hindu citizens of Calcutta held this evening at the Albert Hall, Dr. T. K. Acharjee presiding, resolutions were passed (1) expressing grave concern at the disbolical murders and attempts at murder of prominent Hindu workers in the Punjab (2) warning Muslim leaders that unless this campaign of murders is checked it is likely to lead to civil war doing irrepairable damage to the cause of Indian nationalism (3) exhorting Hindu republic not to yield to provocation and take to Hindu Sangathan with greater zeal and (4) urging Government to take effective steps to punish the offenders and trace the conspiracy which is at the bottom of such persistent outrages and punish those who are preaching hatred in the name of Islam. Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of Hindus held at Arya Samaj.—Free Press.

GERMAN ATLANTIC FLIERS REACH HORTA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Horta.—The German Atlantic fliers have alighted at the Harbour. All are doing well.—Reuter.

(Horta is the capital of Fayal Island in the Azores.)

ANGLO-URDU SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

MUSLIMS' GREATEST NEEDS

MR. MOULVI'S ADDRESS

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference met at the Haroon Hall to-day under the presidentship of Amir Shaikh Muhammad Bhai Saheb, Divan of Junagarh State. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Amongst those present were the following: Hon. M. Chunilal Mehta, Nawab Mumtazuddaulah, Mr. Jaykar, Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Shaikh Muhammad Kadir, Collector of Thana, Qazi Badruzzaman, Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Mr. Muhammad Ali Allah Baksh, Dr. Mansuri, Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz, Hon. Mr. Desai, Dr. Ahmamun Subrawardy, Mr. Pahlajani, Dr. Zakir Husain, Mr. Nur Muhammad, Prof. Khan, Shaikh Mohyuddin, Mr. Hashimbhai Premji, Dr. Abdul Ghafur, Saiyed Munawar, M.L.C., Mr. Husainbhai A. Laji, Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Mr. Moos, Asstt. Director, Public Instruction, Mr. Joshi, Educational Inspector, Mr. Khadar, Maulavi Anis Ahmad and others.

The proceedings commenced punctually at 11-30 a.m. with recitations from the Quran. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad was the first to read a poem composed in honour of the President. He was followed by Qazi Saiyed Nuruddin of Poona who also read an impressive poem in praise of the Diwan and the advantages accruing from knowledge.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, then formally opened the Conference by a sympathetic speech in which he felt proud that he was described as a friend of the Musalmans and prayed to God that He might crown with success the efforts of the Conference to spread education amongst the Muslims of the Presidency. He strongly repudiated the idea that India was not a nation or was not going to become a nation and admitted that all the great leaders were trying their best to make India a nation. Anyhow, that ideal urged them to put forth greater effort in that cause than before. He then referred to his personal relations with the present President, the Diwan and described him to be in the confidence both of the public and of Government.

MR. MOULVI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Saiyed Munirudin Moulvi then read his welcome address in Urdu as chairman of the Reception Committee. In the course of his address which was listened to with wrapt attention and was punctuated with cheers, he thanked Mr. Hotson for his keen interest in the educational affairs of the Musalmans and for the trouble in coming over to the Conference to open it. After dwelling for some time on the advantages of knowledge and on the injunctions of the Holy Prophet of Islam to acquire knowledge wherever found, he deplored the present day apathy and indifference of the Musalmans in matters educational and exhorted them to prove worthy successors of the great Islamic past by following in the footsteps of the Musalmans of the early centuries who built up great universities and obliterated darkness from a great part of the world. He thought that the greatest need of the Musalmans was that a net work of Anglo-Urdu High Schools should be spread all over the Presidency and that trusts should be founded to give scholarships to the deserving poor Musalmans. He considered it necessary that due provision should be made for the teaching of Arabic in Schools and Colleges and that the quality of Primary School teachers should be improved by increasing the number of trained teachers. He then requested those present not to content themselves with merely passing high-sounding resolutions but to see that they are carried into practice, at the same time exhorting the audience to carry to their different places in the Presidency the message of the Conference to stand on their own legs and not to depend wholly on Government help. Mr. Moulvi also made a special appeal to the rich in the country who could do a lot towards the betterment of the country as is being done to-day in other civilised countries in the world. He then paid a high tribute of praise to the President of the Conference and hoped that the Conference would make a headway under his guidance. In conclusion he made an almost pathetic appeal to those present to obliterate the illiteracy from amongst the Musalmans and to do away with the stigma of backwardness from the bright forehead of Islam.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaffar then duly proposed the election of the President and in doing so delivered a pertinent speech in praise of the Diwan. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and supported by no less than five persons including Major Nawab Mumtazuddaulah of Hyderabad. The Major in supporting the proposal criticised the Conference in a friendly spirit and charged it with having neglected to put the resolutions passed last year into practice and urged it to carry its message to distant villages even.

The President, Amir Shaikh Muhammad Bhai Saheb, then occupied the Presidential chair amidst volleys of cheers and delivered his address in a dignified and stylish manner. Extracts from the address are given elsewhere. Before the address was over the Diwan announced, amidst cheers, a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the Conference and a permanent grant of Rs. 300 per month to defray the expenses of the Conference.

SIR MAHOMED HABIBULLAH'S MESSAGE.

A message of sympathy from the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Education Minister, Government of India, was read by the President. It runs: "It gave me much pleasure to open the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference last year. The encouraging results of the work of successive Conference in promoting the cause of education among the Mahomedans of the Presidency impressed me and I trust that this year Conference will achieve still greater success which will prove of lasting benefits to the Mahomedan Community. I have every sympathy with your endeavours and shall watch the results of your deliberations with special interest."

The following resolution (No. 1) was then moved from the Chair:—

"This Conference is of opinion that, in view of the broad statesmanship, foresight and sympathy which has characterised the regime of H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, the extension of the tenure of his appointment as Governor of the Bombay Presidency is essential specially at this juncture when important changes are in contemplation and therefore resolves that steps should be taken to move the Secretary of State and the Imperial Government to sanction a further extension of the term of his Excellency's appointment."

The second resolution thanked H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh for his unfailing interest in Muslim education and for allowing his Diwan to preside over this Session of the Conference. This resolution was put to vote by the Hon. Mr. Hotson on behalf of the President and unanimously passed.

The next thing done was the paying of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Hotson and the garlanding of both the President and the Hon. Home Member by the President and K. S. Abdul Ghafur respectively. Thanks were also paid to the officiating Director of Public Instruction, Mr. M. Hesketh, by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaffar. This brought the proceedings of the first sitting to a close.

FORCED LABOUR SHOULD CEASE.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

QUESTION TO BE PUT ON AGENDA

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—The International Labour Office decided, by fourteen votes to seven, to place the question of compulsory labour of natives on the agenda of the Conference of 1929.

This decision was arrived at after the adoption of the report of the Committee Experts consisting of Sir Frederick Lugard, Selwyn Fremantle and the representatives of South Africa and Malay States which unanimously adopted the resolution that forced labour should cease at the earliest possible moment. A resolution was also adopted expressing the opinion that the regulation regarding forced labour was urgently necessary for safeguarding the conditions of certain populations.

The Director of Labour Office suggested the question be considered in the 1928 Conference, but the British Government delegate urged the necessity for adequate study and supported the Belgian proposal that it be given the first place in 1929 agenda.—Reuter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DYER.

LEAVES £ 11,941 TO HIS WIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Brigadier-General Reginald Edward Dyer left £11,941, all to his wife.—Reuter's Special.

CASE FOR PROTECTION MADE OUT

OTHER COUNTRIES LEVY DUTY ON IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

The claim made by the Bombay Mill Owners for protection against inertasing foreign imports to the detriment of the indigenous industry on the lines of the Safeguard of industries Act was questioned by the Government of India. In support of the claim it is pointed out that not only Britain, but also other countries have taken steps to protect their home industries.—Free Press.

MOULAVI AZAMALULLA KHAN DEAD

HYDERABAD, (Deccan,) Oct. 15.

The news has reached here of the death at Madanpalle of Moulvi Azmatullah Khan, Assistant Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Examinations. The Moulvi had gone to Madanpalle for treatment for consumption. He was a well-known figure in Urdu literature.—A. P.

£1075 FOR INDIAN FLOODS RELIEF

LONDON, Oct. 15.

(By Radio.)

The Indian Flood Relief Fund has reached a total of £1,075.—Free Press.

HYBRID SYSTEM OF DYARCHY

LIKE THE TWO-HEADED EAGLE OF BYZANTIUM.

MR. S. SINHA'S SCATHING CONDEMNATION

The following are extracts from the speech on "Dyarchy in Indian Provinces in theory and practice" by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, before the East Indian Association, London, on Oct. 4,

The new system introduced to set right the inherent defects of the old was primarily by application to the major provincial administrations in the Indian Empire (numbering nine) of the principle known by the word "Dyarchy." Under it the provincial administration is divided into two halves—called the reserved and the transferred—the former being administered by the "Governor-in-Council" and the latter by the "Governor-in-Ministry." As except to those who may be familiar with the present-day administrative conditions in India, these two expressions and what they stand for are likely to be vague, I may explain this system in a few words. The reserved half of the Provincial Government is administered by the Governor and his Executive Council, the members of which, like the Governor himself, are appointed by His Majesty the King Emperor, and who, as such, are naturally responsible to the King in Parliament. The transferred half, on the other hand, is administered by the Governor working with his Ministry, the members of which are chosen by himself from amongst the elected members of the Provincial Legislature, and who are, as such, in theory responsible to that body. The reserved half, generally speaking, are in charge of law and order---remedy, the recruitment and control of the executive and the judicial services, as also of the police, the administration of justice, land revenue, irrigation, and some other departments, particularly that of the whole financial system. The transferred half, broadly put, administer what are called the "nation-building departments"---agricolture, education, local self-government, industries and the excise department, besides some others not so important. Except for three years in Bengal and the Central Provinces (due to their Legislatures having refused to vote the Minister's salaries) this system has now been in operation in nine of the major provinces of the Indian Empire since January, 1921. Its merits and demerits, as disclosed in its seven years' working, are, in the main, the subject of my address.

UNWORKABLE.

I may premise by saying that public opinion, not only Indian but British as well, seems to be almost unanimous that Dyarchy has few merits, if any, but that its demerits are unfortunately so great as to render it not only unworkable but practically useless as a means of qualifying Indians to fit them "for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." which was the 'raison d'etre' of the Reform Act of 1919, as expressly declared in the words I have just quoted from its Preamble. I shall quote in support of this view the opinions expressed--no, not by the poor Ministers themselves, who may be charged with a hankering after greater powers--but by eminent British statesmen and Anglo-Indian administrators, as also leading British and Indian non-officials, whose credit cannot justly be impeached on the score of being influenced by any anti-Government feeling. I shall quote but a few authorities only.

OPINIONS ON DYARCHY.

Speaking in the House of Lords, this is how the present Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, is reported to have expressed himself on the subject under consideration:

"I myself was always very distrustful of the dyarchical principle. It seems to me to savour of a kind of pedantic and hide-bound constitution, to which Anglo-Saxon communities have not generally responded, and which is in my anticipation was unlikely to make a successful appeal to a community (the Indian) whose political ideals were so largely derived from Anglo-Saxon models."

Dealing with the same subject in an earlier debate in the House of Lords, the late Lord Curzon---who was not unjustly regarded as a great authority on the official view of matters Indian---delivered himself in the following terms:

"I abominate the system of Dyarchy, but when the Committee of your Lordships' House decided to recommend it, because they said they could not find another alternative, I bowed my head and acquiesced."

Lord Ronaldshay---who, as Governor of Bengal, had great opportunities for watching the working of the system in that province--has recorded his view of Dyarchy as follows:

"It (Dyarchy) was certainly a novel type of Camarilla, a sort of political Siamese twins with the Governor as the umbilical link holding them together. Like the two-headed eagle of Byzantium, it looked East and West---the Ministry to the Indian Legislature, the Executive Council to Westminster and Whitehall." It is a "complicated constitutional machine, admittedly a makeshift of a purely transitional character," and "the dyarchic Government thus assembled the famous founder of Janiculum, so conveniently dowered with two faces, the better to look forward while maintaining an eye upon what lay behind."

HYBRID SYSTEM.

Only the other day (September 16), in the course of an article contributed by him to a London evening paper, Sir Reginald Craddock refers to what he calls "the strange expedient of Dyarchy" as a "hybrid system," which "cannot continue," as "no country or province can be successfully governed by two independent Cabinets." That is exactly the Indian view.

In 1925 the Government of India published the opinions they had obtained from the various Provincial Governments on the working of Dyarchy. These were sought for the benefit of the members of the Muddiman Reforms Enquiry Committee, which had been appointed to investigate the working of the new system. The two most notable opinions in the Report were those expressed by His Excellency Sir William Marris---the Governor of Agra and Oudh--and Sir Henry Wheeler, the ex-Governor of Behar and Orissa. Sir William Marris--who, as the Reforms Secretary, had much to do with Dyarchy-----recorded his view of it as follows:

"Dyarchy is obviously a cumbrous, complex, confused system having no logical basis, rooted in compromise, and defensible only as a transitional expedient. The difficulties and defects inherent in the scheme are quite incurable by mere alterations of the Act or the Rules. There is no half-way house between the present and a new constitution.....Concessions which fall short of complete provincial autonomy will..... secure neither stability nor contentment."

Sir Henry Wheeler's view of Dyarchy---which was concurred in by Sir Hugh Mc Pherson, the then Civilian Executive Councillor----was recorded in the following terms:

"There is very little that can be done to smooth the working of Dyarchy or to eliminate the different administrative imperfections. Whatever defects exist are inherent in the system itself.....It is workable now, though creakily. The few minor remedies may cure a creak or two, but they will affect the large questions in no degree whatever."

NON-OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

These official testimonies from some of the leading British statesmen and eminent Anglo-Indian administrators speak for themselves, and I have no desire to mar their effect by making any comments. But I think I may usefully supplement them by quoting two non-official opinions---one from a British and the other from an Indian source. Mr. E. Villiers (who twice represented the Presidency and Burdwan European constituency in the Bengal Legislative Council) issued last year a statement as to why he would not offer himself for re-election. In this occur the following passages which bear upon the point under discussion:

"I hold them (the Reforms) to be wrong in practice, since, if we are going to carry out the policy of teaching India how to rule herself with the minimum of efficiency and at the maximum of cost, if we are to teach her a sense of 'political responsibility,' we are going the wrong way to do it, Instead of teaching her responsibility we are teaching her irresponsibility. Until the Reforms are recast, until they are applied solely to the provinces as separate States, until such subjects as are 'transferred' (no matter how small or how unimportant these may be) are transferred lock, stock, and barrel, uninterfered with by Governor and uninfluenced by the Government votes in the Councils, until all this is done (even given that the principle of democracy is right for India) I see no hope for the success of the Reforms. In these circumstances, then, feeling as I do strongly on the question, I do not think that I can any longer serve your interests or the interests of the Province to advantage".

Last, but not least, I shall quote the view of an eminent Indian, Sir Ali Imam, who justly enjoys a reputation for moderation and political sanity, which we naturally associate with one who as an ex-Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and as an ex-High Court Judge, has held the highest offices under the Crown, both on the executive and the judicial sides. In the course of a speech delivered in this country in 1924, that is what Sir Ali Imam is reported to have said:

"The transferred departments are in the hands of Ministers who are supposed to be responsible to the House. But while all the appearance of democracy is there, it is a shell without the kernel. The Minister has to run his departments, but he must have a permanent Secretary over whom he has no control. If the Minister wants anything to be done, the Secretary can go beyond him to the Governor, and the latter can overrule the Minister. The result is that although the Minister is said to be responsible to the House, he has to carry out the orders of the Governor. The danger lies in this that a form has been given to the constitution but without the substance."

That is putting in the mildest terms what is felt to be true by every thinking Indian. There seems to be thus a consensus of a weighty opinion on the inherent defects of Dyarchy as a principle of administration.

(To be Continued.)

EMBARGO ON SAK'S FREEDOM

AGITATION IN ENGLAND AND INDIA

ARTHUR FIELD'S PLAN TO MOVE LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, Sept. 29, (By Mail).

The East West Circle and Indian National Agency, London, issue a joint communication on the recent embargo placed on Mr. Saklatwala's free entry into India. It is signed by Mr. Arthur Field the secretary. The "Open Letter" to the people of India runs:—

"Agitation regarding Mr Saklatwala's passport facilities is now assured, both in India and in England; but there are evidences that it will take a familiar and ineffective form. What is really necessary is for all Indian gatherings to pass resolutions specifically directed to the Parliamentary Labour Party of the Imperial Parliament. For that Party shows some lukewarmness in any efforts, no matter how palpably necessary, which may champion and advantage a communist. Taking the wider view, both as Indians and as democrats. Indian bodies are urged to request the Parliamentary Labour Party to actively pursue the matter in Parliament. Such representations will force the Labour Party to act, and its action will have a real practical value.

SUGGESTION TO CITY CORPORATION.

It is anticipated that the City Corporations which gave Saklatwala addresses of welcome will show their disapproval now of methods of the exclusion from India. The Parsi communities too in various cities who gave him special addresses cannot possibly sit still under this ban upon British citizens circulating in British territories. While they should hold meetings for the removal of the disability, all the democratic and Nationalist gatherings and Labour organisations should work for the removal of the disability of Saklatwala and equally for abolishing restrictions throughout the Empire. We lay great stress on the Labour Party being asked to move in this matter."—Free Press.

MERGING OF RAILWAY OFFICES.

GENERAL SECRETARY TO BE IN CHARGE

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Associated Press understands that it has been decided to amalgamate the offices of the Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association and the Director of Wagon Interchange (broad gauge wagon pool) and to place them under one officer to be designated General Secretary. Mr. C. V. Bliss, C.I.E. at present Secretary of the Association has been appointed to the post of General Secretary and Mr. E. Kelly, Deputy Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, has been appointed Deputy General Secretary. A recommendation has also been made that the headquarters of the Association should be transferred to Delhi.—A. P.

LARKANA RIOT CASE

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 15.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Agha, Special Magistrate in the Larkana riot cases in which eighty-three Mussalmans were charged with murder and rioting. Sixty-eight accused were discharged and fifteen were committed to sessions only under Section 369 on charge of rioting. The Magistrate discharged all the accused on the charge of murder of Dharmu and others during the riots.—A. P.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The Physical Education Conference has passed a resolution requesting the Government, to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the problem of physical education in this presidency and submit proposals for improvig it.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL RENNAISSANCE HAS COME TO STAY

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES URGED

MYSORE MAHARAJA ON RURAL RENCOSTRUCTION

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

After a three weeks show the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition closed to-day. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore before closing the Exhibition distributed awards. His Highness congratulated the organisers of the exhibition on the quality and quantity of the exhibits collected from many parts of India.

His Highness observed: "Industrial renaissance has come to stay and every year our industrialists are showing that they can supply their countrymen with some new class of produce. They have hitherto imported from abroad but we still lack the link that brings the producer into touch with the consumer. In countries of smaller distances and greater wealth this is supplied by the universal newspaper, the ubiquitous poster and the shop window. In India we want agencies to supply the place of these and one such agency is afforded by exhibitions."

EMULATE HYDERABAD.

In extending a cordial welcome to the exhibitors from outside His Highness made a special mention of Hyderabad City and said: "Our friend and neighbour has taught us a wonderful lesson of what can be done by cottage industries in districts and I shall not be content till the Mysore districts can put up exhibits as good as those from Hyderabad. I am very glad of outsiders coming here selling us their goods and teaching us new processes. But I shall still more be pleased when the time comes for them to come here not to teach but to learn, not to sell but to buy, not to take away Mysore money but leave their money in Mysore."

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Concluding His Highness said: "When the ryot learns that it pays him better to feed one good cow than two poor ones, when he learns to select his seed, his poultry and implements, we shall be one great step forward on the road of rural reconstruction. For this we need a whole chain of exhibitions reaching from village to taluk, from taluk to district, culminating in this great annual show which show year by year that lesson is being learnt that only best is good enough in Mysore and that each year's test has got to be little better than that of the year before."—A. P.

FROM CAIRO TO CAPE-TOWN

FEDERATION OF BRITISH AFRICAN COLONIES

LONDON, Sept. 29 (By Mail).

The visits of Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, and Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, to South Africa, have, it is reported, resulted in a complete understanding as to the future status of British Africa. The East African and Central African Colonies will, according to the new arrangements, be combined in a vast Dominion, extending, when completely reorganised, from Sudan in the north to Cape Town in the South. Southern and Northern Rhodesia will form the links between Tanganyika and Zanzibar will also be included in the Dominion, the former as a mandated territory. This will form the most formidable British Combine, rivalling with the India Peninsula in Asia. It will also have the political effect of checking the growth of South Africa towards complete separation or toward forming an independent unit of Government, as there will be the overwhelming force of the loyal Colonies to withstand such a force.—Free Press.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN TWO PRESIDENTS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The "Forward" understands that the President of the Assam Council has written to the President of the Bengal Council drawing his attention to the manner in which the latter ruled out certain questions and resolutions during the last Session of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Assam Council President, according to the paper points out that questions similar to those ruled out were allowed by his predecessors.—A. P.

YS LEGISLATIVE ASEMSBLY CONCLUDES SESSION

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

In bringing the proceedings of the present session of the Mysore Assembly this evening and in recording a personal note of appreciation at the wide field covered and the useful suggestions elicited during the discussions Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan, referred to the character of the debate on the Agricultural Relief Bill which was thrown out by the House and said: "I am sorry that the measure did not receive the same enthusiastic support as was the case with the Workmens' Compensation Bill. I do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Bill presents openings for controversy. But we are proceeding, as you will probably agree, in a very cautious manner. Provisions of doubtful feasibility contained in the original Bill have been now eliminated and the main object of the present Bill is to empower the courts to substitute fair for unfair contracts and reasonable for unreasonable rates of interest."

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY.

DISAPPOINTING PROGRESS.

CO-ORDINATE RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

DEWAN SAHEB OF JUNAGADH'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address by Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai, Dewan Saheb of Junagadh State, at the 13th Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held on Saturday:—

Gentlemen, we have assembled here at a time when the political and social horizon appears to have been heavily overcast. While, on the one hand the advent of the Royal Commission—which is likely to usher in a new era of political advancement for India—is being keenly looked forward to; on the other hand, we have been caught in the quagmire of communal dissensions. The situation at present appears to me to be extremely complex and delicate. While there is no necessity to take an alarmist view, there can be no disputing the fact that the time has come when those, who have some stake in the stability and integrity of Indian Society will have to take a dispassionate view of things as they stand. A thorough heart-searching is now essential. I have alluded to the present situation, not with a view to investigate into the causes underlynig the existing tension nor, indeed, with a view to make a forecast of the probable effects of this ferment. To me the situation unfolds a moral of deeper significance, the force of which cannot be lost upon all those who are gifted with clarity of vision. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the educational bedrock upon which Indian society is built is not as sound as it ought to be. I would decline to believe that a nation, the members of which have received a liberal and sound culture and have been imbued with the high ideals of citizenship, would ignore to observe the elementary principle of "live and let live."

Education, broad-based and sound, is the crying need of the times and unless all sections of the society focus their attention upon the widest possible diffusion of education, I am afraid the Indian nation can have no hope of attaining to its rightful place in the comity of nations. It is with this object in view that I warmly welcome the institution of educational conferences, such as these. I believe that they are a step in the right direction. These conferences assist in creating and focussing public opinion on certain burning and important issues. I may also permit myself to say that conferences such as these prick the conscience of the community as a whole, and thus exert a salutory and corrective influence. I am not oblivious to the fact that nothing can be perfect under the Sun and that institutions which serve a useful purpose might, in the course of time, degenerate and deviate from the right path. While I admit the force of this charge, which is sometimes levelled against such conferences, it can, I believe, hardly be denied that there is a clear balance of advantage accruing from such conferences, it can, I believe, that it should be the aim of the organisers of such institutions to keep the puplic at large well-informed of the results achieved during each year by the activities of each Session, so as to dispel misunderstanding and enlist sympathy and support for the speedier realization of the aims for which such conferences stand.

PROGRESS IN 1925-26.

I have read with interest the report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925-26. I note with regret that the report for the year 1926-27 does not appear to be available yet. It is not, therefore, possible to arrive at any conclusion with regard to the progress of Muslim Education in this Presidency based upon up-to-date official statistics and data. The official report while comparing the literacy figures, for Muslims of the Presidency proper with that for the other communities, observes as follows:—

"The literacy figures for the Mahomedans is 9.6 per cent. against 5.9 for all the communities in the Presidency, the percentage for advanced communities being 16.1, that for Non-Mahomedan intermediate and backward communities being 4.1. The figures given show that while Mahomedans are behind the advanced Hindus in the total number attending educational institutions, they are markedly ahead of the intermediate and backward Hindus. Furthermore, as will be seen from the following statement, the figure for Bombay is considerably in advance of that of any other province in India. The fact is that, although Mahomedans are admittedly behind in higher and secondary education they are in primary education by no means in an altogether unfavourable position."

NO ROOM FOR EXULTATION.

The official report further gives a statement comparing the literacy figure for Bombay with those for other provinces. It is true that the figures given indicate that the percentage of Muslim pupils to the total Muslim population in this presidency is greater than for any other province. The fact, however, does not appear to have been taken into consideration that as compared with the other provinces, like Bengal, the U. P., the Punjab, etc., the proportion of Muslim population in this presidency is almost meagre and there appears to me to be no room for exultation or felicitation over the fact that Bombay with its limited Muslim population is slightly in advance of other provinces in which the bulk of the population consists of Mussalmans. It is interesting to note that while the official version admits that Muslims in this presidency are behind in higher and secondary education their position in regard to primary education is not regarded as altogether unfavourable. It is certainly a happy sign of the times that Mussalmans of this presidency are reported to have made some satisfactory progress at least in primary education.

TEACHING OF RELIGION.

Before I leave the subject of primary education I should like to make one more observation of a general nature. No system of education can be regarded as sound or unimpeachable unless it makes adequate provision for religious instruction as well. I hope I shall not be misunderstood as being dogmatic and conservative, if I permit myself to observe that an educational organization which is divorced from religion is fraught with the gravest danger to the nation. I belong to that school of thought which believes that a back-ground of religion is indispensable for a sound system of education. I would go one step further and say that education should be built upon the bed-rock of religion. India, which is honey-combed with a variety of religions, offers the greatest difficulty in devising a system of education which can be readily acceptable. The policy of strict neutrality which has hitherto been followed by Government in religious matters is chiefly attributable to the almost insurmountable difficulties with which the problem of religious Education bristles. We have, therefore, to fall back upon private efforts with a view to making up the considerable lee-way in this matter.

The question of religious education has been investigated by almost all the leading educationists like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of undying fame, Moulana Hali, Moulana Shibli and others and their verdict is writ large on the pages of history. In view of the importance of this question, I must urge for your serious consideration the necessity of taking immediate steps for the co-ordination of religious and secular instruction. That any movement which may be launched to achieve this object will require to be financed on a liberal basis cannot be denied. Public bodies like this conference should, I think, come forward and the wealthy members of our community should join hands in pushing forward such a scheme. I understand that the financial position of this conference is far from satisfactory and I am afraid this body can hardly undertake such a responsibility unless it is placed financially on a footing of comparative soundness. I must, therefore, appeal to the merchant princes and Muslim financiers to contribute their quota towards the inauguaration of a movement than which no call can be nobler. His Highness' State which I have the proud privilege of representing, will, I am glad to be able to say, be prepared to share the financial burden so as to relieve the conference from its present position and to widen its scope of utility in the directions to which I have just alluded.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Touching on primary education, the President referred to the operation of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 and said:—

"I regret that I am not in close and intimate touch with your many and varied problems and I am not therefore, in a position to offer any observations regarding the operation of this Act. I wish, however, if I may, to observe in passing that Government will have to keep a strict and vigilant watch over the District Local Boards as to whether they carry out their duties adequately in accordance with the provisions of the Act. I should like to emphasise this aspect of the question especially in regard to minority communities whose interests, it is necessary, should be safeguarded. May I also, gentlemen, remark with your permission that it is largely in your own hands that your interests are adequately and properly represented. I shall continue to watch with interest the progress which this new piece of legislation is designed to effect.

BACKWARDNESS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The progress of Mussalmans in regard to secondary education appears to me to be equally disappointing. I am tempted to remark that the official statistics form no index to the correct position of Mussalmans in secondary education. It will be seen from the official report that the percentage of Muslim pupils in secondary schools apparently to Muslim population is said to be 0.38, while that of advanced Hindus 2.61. That even these official figures disclose a considerable disparity can hardly be denied. The same percentages for intermediate and backward Hindus are reported to be 0.16 and 0.04 respectively. It would seem from these figures that the Muslims are slightly in advance of intermediate and backward Hindus in the matter of secondary education. What I presently observed in regard to primary education applies, I think, equally well to secondary education. The actual state of things discloses the fact that the bulk of school-going children preponderate in the lower secondary stage and their ranks are gradually thinned as they proceed beyond that stage until they pass out of the portals of their schools, when their number is, I should say, almost meagre. I need not go beyond the report of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to substantiating the observation which I have just made. It will be seen fom the report that the number of Muslim pupils who passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation and Government service are said to be 172 and 31 respectively. These figures, I am afraid, form no happy commentary, nor afford any room for gratification. I am not, however, concerned here with regard to the progress made by the Muslims, as compared with other communities in secondary education although, I admit such a comparative view throws an illuminating light on the facts of the case. My chief object is that the progress achieved should be real and solid and commensurate with the needs of the community as a whole. It has been often represented that the Mussalmans labour under a peculiar disadvantage as instruction is imparted in secondary schools through the medium of the local vernacular, and that Muslim students have to start under a severe handicap as they have to learn two vernaclars including Urdu. That this is a very serious grievance which stares the Muslim student in the face from the very start and dogs his steps all along the line is an indispatable fact. It seems that this thorny question wil not lend itself to a satisfactory solution until denominational schools are established in every nook and corner of the land. There should be a net-work of such institutions especially in the non-urban and rural areas where it is not only essential to satisfy but to create a thirst for knowledge. It would, I suppose, be idle to expect Government to take up this stupendous work. I must press upon your attention the necessity of standing on your own legs and striking new lines of advance. Here in your historic city of Poona with its halo of romance round it, I am glad to notice a number of institutions more or less denominational in character, run by other communities purely on philanthropic and onselfless lines. A more edifying and practical example of collective effort could hardly be conceived. Is it too much to expect such co-ordination of efforts from the Muslims, the essence of whose faith mainly consists in fraternity and universal brotherhood. He is, I am afraid, no wise prophet who tries to scan the futurity but I am tempted to observe, Gentlemen, that the time is fast approaching when we must compete with the more advanced and progressive communities on a basis of equality although I admit that such a race can by no means be called fair and equitable. I should therefore appeal with all the force at my command to you all and especially to my brethren who possess in abundance the goods of the earth, to come forward and help in as liberal a manner as possible towards the establishment of institutions of the nature to which I just alluded. While it is essential that all the availabe resources should be pooled, it is also important that such a work should be directed by a well organised body like the one over which I have the proud privilege of presiding to-day.

POVERTY THE OBSTACLE.

That the Mussalmans are phenomenally behindhand in the sphere of higher education has been acknowledged on all hands. The percentage to population for the Muhamadans in high education is reported to be only 0.03, while that for the advanced Hindus is reported to be 0.43. The Director of Public Instruction in the course of his report observes "Government have provided special facilities in several directions for the advancement of Muhamadan education. In Government profession colleges 10 per cet of the places are reserved for Muhamadans and in Government secondary schools in the presidency proper 15 per cent. During the year under report the operation of the scheme of special scholarships which Government sanctioned in 1924-25 for the encouragement of backward classes, including Muhamadans, was accelerated with a view to bringing it into full operation within a period of 4 years.... In arts colleges, Muhamadans in the presidency have 90 scholarships of Rs. 20 each and the Sind Muhamdans 48 of Rs. 30 each. In professional colleges also special scholarships have been reserved for Muhammadan pupils. It may be mentioned that the number of applicants for special scholarships in professional colleges has hitherto fallen short of the scholarships available for them." It will be seen from the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction that the proportion of Muslim students going up for higher and professional education is almost infinitesimal. It seems to me that the economical factor is the most formidable impediment in this direction. As was aptly remarked by the Hon. Sir Mohammad Habibullah, who inaugurated the last session of this Conference, "it is a question of being able to afford the loss for some years of the earnings of the able-bodied members of the family, and almost even greater question of getting value for the money invested, in many cases, at great parental sacrifice in the education of children".

A wide field appears to me to be awaiting pioneering efforts in the domain of higher education. If the Muslims are to keep themselves abreast of the times and to win the race of life, they will have to turn out in thousands young men well equipped in arts and crafts which modern science has brought to a pitch of perfection. It is not only essential that new scholarships, inland and overseas, should be founded on right lines but those that have already been in existence, thanks to the munificence of Muslim philanthrophists like Sir Currimbhoy and others, should be taken full advantage of. The Trusts and other Funds already available will have to be tapped and tapped more freely than has hitherto been done. Gentlemen, it is for conferences such as these to volve a thorough scheme which is best calculated to meet the needs of our community. I trust that in your deliberations upon which you will presently enter, you will give an anxious consideration to this vital question.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The question of the education of girls has been commented upon by almost all leaders of public opinion. The old prejudice against the imparting of secular education to girls is, I am glad to say, dying out very rapidly. Time is, as is truly said, the great leveller of all things. Half a century ago a furore would have been created if this question was approached in the manner in wich it is being done now. I am glad to be able to note that the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies Conference is also being held alongside of the conference. This appears to me to be a step in the right direction and is indeed a happy augury for the future. I do not think it would be wise for me to bring the question of the education of girls under a searching and minute examination and thus usurp the functions which the Ladies Conference is rightly expected to exercise. I would only content myself by observing that the question of the education of our girls needs to be handled very tactfully, and that it would certainly be more politic to let it take its own course rather than interfere with it, lest we might defeat our own objects. The establishment of special schools for girls which conform to the requirements laid down by Islam and the provision of adequate scholarships designed to cover the whole period of instruction are two of the main planks in the platform. Here again the economic servitude of the Mussalmans is a blight and funds are essential for the attainment of the two objects to which I have just referred. I trust that this Conference which, I understand, is already maintaining a Muslim Girls school, will take organised action in this matter.

I am glad to be able to announce on behalf of his Highness the Nawab Saheb that he has been pleased to place at the disposal of the reception committee of this conference a donation of Rs. 5,000. He has also agreed to pay permanently a monthly sum of Rs. 300 to meet the running expenses which this conference has to incur on account of its many and varied activities.

KATHIAWAR MUSLIMS' PRIDE.

LETTER TO AMIR SHEIK MOHAMMADBHAI.

The election of Amir Sheik Mohammadbhai, Dewan of Junagadh and distinguished Muslim Educationist, to preside over the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference now in Session in Poona, is viewed with great satisfaction by the Muslims of the Presidency. Coming as he does from Kathiawar, it is no wonder the Kathiawar Muslims view this event with pride and pleasure. This fact is set forth in a letter the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bhavnagar, has written to the Amir Saheb. In the course of this letter, a copy of which has been sent to us, the Anjuman-i-Islam feels that "the sphere of your educational activities is being widened, and it can sanguinely be hoped that we shall soon have the benefit of the Sessions of the Presidency Conference amongst us here in Kathiawar, or that our Provincial Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference, long dormant will, at least, be revived." The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bhavnagar, wishes the Presidency Muslim Educational Conference every success and concludes the letter with the pregnant saying "It is ours to try and God's to fulfil."

CINEMA ACTRESS GRANTED DIVORCE

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Cinema actress, Constance Talmadge, has been granted divorce by the Court of Session at Edinburgh in an undefended action against Captain Alastair Mackintosh.—Reuter's Special.

B. S. N. COMPANY.

A STRANGE ATTITUDE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was chiefly responsible for raising at the 22nd ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company the question as to its strange attitude in regard to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee which I am glad to note has since been editorially discussed by the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Sanj Vartaman" in their respective issues of the 12th and 13th inst. and also in the interview granted by Mr. Walchand Hirachand to the Free Press of India.

The point I made was that apart from the hostile nature of the evidence given by the late General Manager of the Company, the attitude of studied silence adopted by the Agents towards Indian shipping even after the publication of the Committee's Report containing proposals calculated to foster the Indian Shipping Industry including the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. could not be reconciled with the persevering attitude of the very same

Agents towards the cement industry in general and the cement concerns in their charge in particular. Under these circumstances, while all credit is due to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas for his assurance, his explanation for the studied silence on the part of the Company referred to above is not quite convincing; again, apart from the fact that the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., as pointed out by Mr. Walchand, is not a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Purshottamdas's argument that the agitation should be chiefly carried on elsewhere and by other bodies such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber resolves itself into this that A should sit with arms folded and should ask B to work for removing what are admittedly A's ailments; What a fine lesson in self-help!

May I take this opportunity of pointing out that if a Shareholders' Association were in existence, things would have taken a different turn. This case illustrates, if an illustration were at all needed, that a Shareholders' Association could do much not only to protect the interests of the investing public but also to protect those of the community in momentous questions of great national importance; I hope it is high time that some definite lead was now taken in the matter.—Yours, etc.

JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 17TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jeethabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are an idle empty vessel that makes most sound. You delight in passing your precious days (precious to you only, not even to your family, let alone the world at large) in a world, rather universe, of thought, and not of action—the great common ailment of humanity of the twentieth century. You are really as harmless as a dove, but a dove, being harmless, delights in doing nothing substantial except cooing and wooing. And, if truth were told, you take the cooing business as the only thing in the world to do, the only purpose for which you were born. Even in this your chief pastime, being tactless, you get, instead of an honoured seat in the social circle in which you thrust yourself to move, get kicks on your seat of honour, and then you complain of your hard luck, like that tactless man who told his sweetheart, in order to make a lasting impression about the expected windfall, that he had a rich uncle, and the cunning she-fox (that is vixen) cornered the old fogey himself leaving the fool in the lurch. In society, therefore, you are as insiguificant and useless as a fly, and like the fly you throw yourself into the ointment, spoiling it. You have a literary taste, no doubt, and are probably a graduate or even a "master of art", (what kind of art you really possess is shewn above) of some university, (perhaps of Kamaschatka or Timbuctoo), but your bookish knowledge is useless in the School of Experience in which some men and many women are past masters. You are destined to come across flirts who are masters in the art of lover's aughter. Useless are your wailings to sigh for Death (as you do not distinguish between the angel's voice and that of the siren) in some such words:—

Ah, could I hear your foot-steps at the door,
Hallow the lintel and caress the floor.
Then I might drink your beauty, satisfied,
Die of delight, ere you could reach my side.
Alas, you come not, Lord: Life's flame burns low,
Faint for a loveliness it may not know,
Faint for your face, Oh, come—come soon to me—
Lest, though you should not, Death should, set me free.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LISTEN TO BROADCASTING.

(By Eric Dunlan, General Manager of The Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd.).

In spite of all that has been written and published in India on the subject of Broadcasting, there are still many thousands of people who, even though they may have some idea of what it is, are still under the misapprehension that listening to broadcasting is only a rich man's pleasure. Yet the facts are entirely contrary. The rich man can afford his theatres, his cinemas, his books, his gramophones, his concerts, can afford in fact to indulge his pleasures. Not so the poor man: by the time he has paid his rent, fed his family and clothed and educated them, there remains very little of his meagre income over for taking them to cinemas or concerts or for buying gramophones. But the "poor man" who lives within 30 miles of Bombay or Calcutta can afford all all these pleasures if he instals a crystal broadcast receiving set. Let me give an outline of the cost:

1. One crystal set complete with telephones, earth and aerial need cost him only Rs. 17/8.
2. One set will or can serve his whole family.
3. His license costs him ten rupees A YEAR.
4. There are "no" upkeep or other expenses whatever.
5. Therefore for an outlay of under Rs. 30 for one year, and thereafter of ten rupees per annum, every day he can listen to the news twice daily in English or the Vernacular, to an Indian concert at least once a day, to talks on amultitude of subjects to the market reports to eye-witness accounts of important functions. There in his own home for an absurdly small capital expense he can combine the pleasures of the theatre, the concert hall, the lecture theatre and the newspaper. It is doubtful whether there is aany other investment in the world which will bring you so regular and so satisfactory a return for your money. And listening on a crystal set you get purer and more natural results than on any other type of receiver.

But suppose our "poor man" lives more than 30 miles from Bombay or Calcutta and yet not more than 200 miles, what will it cost him to become a listener?

From the reports we have received we can reasonably assume he will get satisfactory results on a 2-valve receiving set, which can be purchased COMPLETE with all accessories and loud speaker for Rs. 252 plus Rs. 10 his license for ONE year: and such a set will serve the whole of his family and his friends as well: he will be just as much in touch with the day-to-day happenings of the world as the man who lives in the heart of the city.

In England it is found that in the cities the vast majority of listeners are poor people in the country the proportion is more equal of rich and poor because even the rich man finds he cannot afford to be without the poor man pleasure.

In India where the facilities for cheap entertainment are not plentiful the installing of a wireless receiving set should fill a much-felt need, and thirty rupees is not an extravagant expense for the return to be obtained.

KURUNDWADA STATE

A Correspondent writes:—

"The sad death of the chief of Kurundwad Senior, raises the question of the future management of the State. The late Shrimant Annasaheb was a benevolent ruler and tried to secure good government to his subjects. Two years before his death he was attacked by paralysis and succumbed completely to it. He was not able to move about. His tongue was affected and none could decipher what he uttered. During this infirmity his wife, the Rani Saheb, assumed all the powers under his name. The politicals were enjoying their visits during this period but they never cared to see how the State was being managed during this time. A Council was created but it was never called and was never allowed to discuss any State affairs by the nominal-President, the Rani Saheb of the State. She launched a prosecution and an innocent man was prosecuted and was ultimately acquitted. The State lost the service of this man and an excellent machinery worth forty thousand was rendered useless by sheer neglect. It is necessary to examine critically the disbuserements of the State resources during these two years by an independent audit.

The young Prince is only seven years old, and a long period of minority extending over nearly 17 years is to elapse before the ruler can be placed on the gadi. This period would no doubt be highly beneficial to the subjects of the State, if the administrator is entrusted to proper persons. The Government must send some one as an administrator who would be responsible to the Government and who would bring to bear an independence of character and judgment on the administration. The mother of the minor Prince may be associated with this minority form with view to maintain intact family traditions and customs. But the responsibility of the administration must necessarily rest with the Administrator appointed by the Government. It appears that an agitation is being set on foot that the Dowager Rani should be allowed to rule as she did during the closing days of the late disabaled ruler. Government have neglected their duties towards this State sufficiently. If, however, the same state of things continues the State would be ruined and the lot of the subjects would become simply miserable."

SEWERAGE SCHEMES IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Bengal Public Health Department which has just completed the Dalla Sewerage scheme at a cost of twenty-five lakhs of rupees and the Titaghur scheme at a cost of eleven lakhs of rupees, is undertaking a similar scheme at Bharatpur at a cost of over 22 lakhs of rupees, effluent septic tanks being used for valuable irrigation works.—Free Press.

OUR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

M.P., had been on hunger-strike for nearly three months. These persons are by no means morally depraved criminals, and I can bear personal testimony that some of them possess high spiritual character.

BHAI PARMANAND'S CRIME.

If the case of each one of them were to be examined by any judicially minded person, he will find how meagre, insufficient and incredible the evidence against them generally was. Bhai Parmanand, M.A., Professor of one of the best known Indian Colleges was originally sentenced to death and forfeiture of property, mainly on the evidence that he had arranged for the change of Indian money into American dollars for some of the Indian emigrants. About forty of these persons are still suffering hardships in Indian jails. They have not even been permitted to go to the Punjab jails, for which they have been longing, as that would enable their dear and near ones to pay occasional visit to them. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a portion of the letter of a recently released political prisoner which appeared in "the Marhatta" of 23rd August 1925:

"Let India, and especially the Punjab, remember her forgotten sons now rotting in jails. In the Lahore Conspiracy Case about 50 Punjabis were sentenced to transportation for life. The case was taken up by batches and these heroic sons were packed off batch by batch. Many of them were sent to the Andamans to rot in the worst of prison-hells on earth. Now there are about 40 of them in different jails in India and none has remained in the Andamans. But Andamans has done its work within about 6 years during which it had most of these prisoners in its clutchees. Many of them had to live for some years in Madras jails and then some of them that belonged to the Central Provinces or the United Provinces were sent to the jails of these Provinces. But the Punjab prisoners are in Bombay jails away from their homes and kith and kin.

I have personally come in contact with 13 of them in Yeravada Jail. Eight of them were sentenced on 14-9-15 and the other five on 31-3-16. The first batch had tasted of the Andamans. The second batch has been kicked from jail to jail in India without reason. In December 1924, five of the first batch were again scattered into different jails—one was sent to Ratnagiri, another to Dhulia, another to Ahmedabad, another to Belgaum and another to Karwar. The tragedy of it is that all of them had been appealing to the authorities to send them to the jails of their respective Provinces but with a vengeance their company was broken and individuals were thrown into different prisons. The case of Sher Singh is especially pathetic. He has repeatedly petitioned the Punjab Government to take him to the Punjab since he had none at home, except his old mother who could not come up for interview to such a long distance as Poona. But it was precisely Bhai Sher Singh that the Government flung to Karwar thus making him suffer another Andamans. When once these prisoners were brought to Indian jails, I do not understand why they should not be sent to their respective Provinces.

I do not personally know anything of the rest of the lot except these 13. But it is enough to know of these 13 and I can judge the condition of the rest of them. Of this Yervada lot, 11 are Sikhs and 2 are Hindus. Excluding the last three years, their life in jail has been a constant struggle and they have to their credit almost all jail-punishments and two of them have been even flogged. Half a dozen hunger-strikes are also to their credit, the last being the longest — of 22 days in January 1922. They always stood for their rights, for self-respect and against the oppression and paltry tyranny and torture and arrogance. "Treat us as men" is their contention.

PHYSICAL WRECKS.

Taking into consideration jail-life with its bad food, monotonous restriction, loss of freedom and the struggles and hunger-strikes that these sons of the Punjab have gone through, we can see that to-day some of them are physical wrecks. Sohan Singh and Hira Singh are old and always suffering, the former being over sixty. Hira Singh is bed-ridden. Kesar Singh suffers from chronic dysentery. Rudha Sing and Hirde Ram suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia. Maharaj Singh and Hari Singh from pain in the chest and waist. Parmanand is a weakling with a third class health. But though they have wrecked constitutions and pale faces now, the spark of love for India and the hope of release and a fresh chance of service in new ways still sparkles in their sunken eyes. It is due to them that we, their countrymen should not forget them but try our best to reclaim these lost sons of the Punjab.

While the prisoners in the same case belonging to other provinces have been sent to their respective Provinces these 12 from the Punjab and 1 from U. P. are away in Bombay jails. Most of them had no interviews from their relatives for years together. Many of them do not even get letters for months and months together though they repeatedly write. The thread of communication has been, as it were, cut off once for all. They are cooped up in prisons where the language is quite foreign and ununderstanable to them. They had to fight for their religious symbols and for wheat-bread and gram which are the staple in the Punjab jails. Such is their miserable lot."

The above is the testimony of one who has himself lived and suffered with them. I have had an opportunity of reading a number of letters addressed from prisons by L. Ram Saran Dass, B.A., to his sorrowing wife. I could read the man through his letters, as one possessing an intensely religious character, pure thoughts and lofty views. As Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, had declared in the Assembly, that he would be prepared to consider individual cases brought to his notice, I personally wrote a letter to him to consider his case but the stereotyped reply was, that the Government could not see their way to release him though his release is already overdue according to the jail remission regulations. No decent and civilised Government could keep such persons with any sense of political propriety or decorum so long in jails.

DETENUS OF BENGAL AND AKALI PRISONERS.

The case of the detenus of Bengal rotting in jails without any trial is too well-known to the members of the British Parliament, and I suppose even to the indifferent British public, as the same has formed more than once the subject matter of interpellations and speeches in the Parliament. It is difficult to look for a more scandalous chapter of political repression in the book of any country. Their continued incarceration without trial is the greatest indictment against the British Domination in India. The treatment that the British Government meted out to the brave Akalis in the Punjab is another dismal reading. The acknowledged leader of the Sikh Panth which has served the British Government in many an hour of trial came out of jail only recently, after having served out the full term of the aggregate sentences passed on him before he was sent to jail, and while he was inside the jail, for breaches of jail rules. There is no other man in India who is so much revered by the Sikhs as Sirdar Kharak Singh, but in spite of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed in February 1924 demanding his release, he was not released by Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government even a day before the release was due. Quite a number of Akalis are still in jail.

INDIAN EXILES.

The question of the return of Indian exiles living in foreign countries, to India, without any threat of their prosecution on their landing on Indian shores is closely connected with the question of release and amnesty of the political prisoners. No political prisoners and Indian exiles self-respecting as they are, will, in any case, accept any humiliating terms to buy their release or return. They should not be liable to any kind of prosecution or persecution for whatever they are supposed to have done in the past. They may be dealt with according to law for any acts they might be found guilty of in the future. England is now endeavouring to arrive at an understanding and seeking reconciliation with her worst enemies and there are absolutely no reasons why England should not deal generously with those Indian exiles, who were supposed to have behaved and acted like political foes during the war. Under the wholly altered circumstances of India since the war, these exiles on their return will have nothing else to do except to resume their normal home life, or to work on peaceful and constructive lines calculated to benefit India in one way or the other.

Besides the above mentioned class of political prisoners there are many others. Some of them were not found guilty of any actual violence towards anybody. In India at times anything can be called a conspiracy to overthrow British rule or waging war against the King-Emperor in order to deprive him of his severeignty. During the Martial Law days most funny and silly things were held to amount to conspiracy or waging war.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To-day there are four or five political parties in India. The first and the foremost is the party of non-co-operators headed by Mahatma Gandhi. This party believes in raising India by means of self-suffering and therefore true to its convictions, will not ask the Government for the release of political prisoners. Let the Government know that Mahatma Gandhi still rules the hearts of the people of India and his retirement from the intense political arena is only an act of self-imposition and self-abnegation. He can resume the leadership of India whenever he might choose. The second party, that is the Swaraj Party, has demanded their release in no uncertain and faltering voice, but the Government have in their arrogance paid no heed to this demand. I have the honour to belong to this party and repeat the demand at a time when the British Government considers India too weak to enforce this demand. The newly organised party of responsive co-operation headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and others is not behind any other party in making a demand for their release. Even the Liberals and the Moderates do not differ much from other parties in this respect.

The questions I want the British Parliament, the British Press and the British public to answer is this. What attitude are they going to adopt with reference to the question of the release of the political prisoners? Some of them will promptly refer me to Lord Irwin or Sir Malcolm Hailey or their Governments, but this will only mean the shifting of their legal and moral responsibility in the matter. According to the Constitution, the validity of which India refuses to recognize, the British public is responsible for the proper administration of India. The Government of India and the Government of the Punjab have been tried but found wanting. The resolution of the Legislative Assembly or the Council are treated as mere scraps of paper. It is high time for the British people to call upon their trustees to render the account to them. The justice of the earliest release of the political prisoners has been recognized by the great British jurists. Let me quote in support of this proposition from the Encyclopaedic of the Laws of England vol. II, p. 208. "Where an offence has been committed not from motives of private spite or interest but in order to change the legislative or executive Government in the country it is freely contended that the offence is political and that persons convicted of it should not be treated as ordinary prisoners and should be pardoned or amnestied at the earliest opportunity. The offences to which this contention applies are those described as against public order namely "Treason, Treason-Felony and Sedition, Interference with the executive or legislature by unlawful assemblies intended to defy, or overawe either, or riotous protests against the law and in fact all acts directed to obtain by unlawful means a change in the law or general Government of the realm."

DANGERS OF DELAY.

The political prisoners in India are of a much milder type than those described above. The Irish rebels truly waged war against the King and committed acts of robbery murder and arson and yet within a few years of the commission of these acts they were not only set free but were also allowed to have their own Free State. The political sufferers whose release I demand have suffered enough for the acts attributed to them. Some have died in jails, some have gone mad and some have contracted serious diseases and some have committed or attempted to commit suicide in order to escape the sufferings of the hell of Indian jails. Millions of the people of India are feeling for them though for the time being they find themselves unable to secure their release by their own power. No code of political morality allows you to keep them infinitely in prisons. The Government is safely and firmly established without any danger. There is no judicial certainty of their guilt, and some of the offences of which they have been convicted, are the mere invention of the strong to suppress the weak. It is no good policy even for the most powerful Government to make the cup of the sorrows and miseries of the suppressed people too full. Your own distinguished men like Mr. Lansbury and Dr. Rutherford have asked for their release. The release of political prisoners will be considered as a gesture of the good faith of the British people towards India. It may prevent the declaration by the people of India that they want independence out and out. They delay will be dangerous. India has been looking for long for a change of heart on your part. England has needed the sons of India in the past, she may need them again, and perhaps, more in future than in the past. It is not a safe policy to goad India to the point of utter despair and exasperation, as that frame of mind of any people might prove dangerous even for the mightiest State.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Totaram Rathi, General Secretary, Reception Committee, U. P. Political Conference, writes from Aligarh:—

"The U. P. Political Conference will be held on 12th, 13th, and 14th November at Aligarh.

The United Provinces Political Sufferers' Sewadal and Kisan Sabha Conferences will be held along with it.

Suggestions for the Presidentship of different Conferences are called.

A Khadi Exibition is also arranged. Dealer of Khadder and Swedeshi goods should apply for shops immediately.

OLITICAL SUSPECT RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 15.

Pandit Munilal Awasthi, a member of Cawnpore Municipality and a political suspect under trial under Section 110 was released to-day on a bail and was immediately rearrested within the jail walls under Section 395 I.P.C. and 120 B Criminal Procedure Code for alleged dacoity and conspiracy.—A. P.

LIQUOR SHOP IN JUHU.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST

WANTED LOCAL OPTION

Mr. Navroji Dumasia has sent the following letter to the Minister for Excise regarding the opening of a liquor shop in Juhu:—

JUHU, 15th Oct., 1927.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.,
Minister for Excise,
Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to send you herewith a representation signed by representative landowners and residents of Juhu praying for the cancellation of the foreign liquor license granted in face of the deliberate verdict of the Advisory Committee against it and the opposition of the people. The signatories include landowners like Mr. Frank Oliveira, who was at one time acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, and who is now a member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Dr. De Monte, a prominent citizen, a Justice of the Peace, an honorary magistrate and until lately a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, in which a portion of Juhu is included; Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President of the Bandra Municipality; Mr. A. Barney, an honorary magistrate, and a Government official holding a responsible position in the Bombay High Court; Mr. E. F. Gomes, ex-President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Vice-President of the Juhu Municipality and an honorary magistrate; and the Rev. Father Fonseca, Chaplain of the Juhu Church and Headmaster of the local Catholic school. The representation is signed by members of the Municipality, members of the Excise Advisory Committee, lawyers, doctors, merchants and an engineer. Mr Barney has already built a bungalow, Mr. Fernandes is ready to build one, but he cannot do so until the shop is removed because no one would take his house if the liquor shop were to remain there.

Juhu is undeveloped: most of the landowners have got ancestral property. They have realised the necessity of the preservation and development of their estates, and schemes for building schools and nursing homes and sanitariums are under contemplation. There is now no road; no police except that which is stationed at the week-end to regulate traffic: no lights on the road; no sanitation; and yet thousands of cars come to Juhu every week. The policy of the Government has been not to give new licenses. For example, two prominent citizens of Bombay, Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawalla, of the Central Bank of India, and Mr. Pallonji Edulji Contractor, built the Savoy Hotel at Pali Hill at considerable expense, and the then Collector, Mr. Carter, gave only a hotel license and declined to give a license for a restaurant.

In Juhu there is no hotel such as the Savoy Hotel of Pali Hill. There is only a tin shed and we are surprised that in response to the demand of outsiders, a restaurant as well as a hotel license for the sale of foreign liquor has been granted to the annoyance of landowners. It is a novel departure in the history of the Excise as well as the Development Department, that the convenience of picknickers who have no interests in the place should alone have been consulted. We have suffered long and patiently, our peace and quiet have been disturbed and, so far as I am concerned, even my life is in danger for a threat has been held out that I will be shot or killed because I have taken up the cause of the people, who are fighting for a principle and who believe that drunkenness is a vice and the source of much evil. I have just seen a summary of the report of the Excise Commissioner laid on the table of the Council and I beg to state that it is an insult and that it involves a question of high principle of the rights and interests of the people. We take it as a challenge to our most cherished rights made in the interests of outsiders.

We pray that you will be pleased to put in force the principle of local option as expressed by the Advisory Committee, who passed a resolution on the 6th instant by a large majority recommending the withdrawal of the license. We consider it a fortunate circumstance that you are our representative in the Council and we ask you as our representative, as well as the Excise Minister, to see that local option is not reduced to a farce.

We also pray that you will kindly inquire why the Excise Commissioner did not consult the people. We submit that in failing to consult the wishes of the people he has failed to discharge his duty and rendered himself unfit for the high office of responsibility which he now occupies.

EMIR A

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Jerusalem.—A picturesque scene was furnished when Emir Abdullah accompanied by a gorgeously bedecked suite arrived here for the purpose of placing Prince Abdullah, the ex-Crown Prince of Hedjaz and the son of ex-King Ali in the Government Arab College, where the Emir's own son Nayif is studying.—Reuter's Special.

A delicate Boy

Kalzana is the building material of all body cells.

A lack of calcium in water and food, may lead to many serious complaints like anæmia, tooth decay, rickets, scrofula and general weakness.

A well-known physician, Dr. R. L. Kollewijn, writes: *"A calcium deficiency is very common in children. In these conditions, Kalzana nearly always acts with gratifying results and for this reason I prescribe it freely."*

Quickly growing children require an extra supply of calcium to build up and fortify the millions of cells of their body, particularly of bones and teeth.

Give your children Kalzana tablets. Then they will get the extra calcium, so vital for their health, in a combination which is easily taken up by the system. You will soon be able to see that—with Kalzana—they get new appetite, that their teeth become whiter and stronger and that their body-weight increases.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Invaluable too for expectant and nursing mothers.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

For MALARIA

and the anaemia frequently following this disease

TONOMALARE

(*Arsenoferratin and Quinine*) has been proved to be a

REMEDY OF EXCELLENT EFFECT.

It is of particular value in the

after-treatment of MALARIA

and subsequent anaemia.

Can be had from Chemists and Druggists or apply:

LAVCHAND VRAJDAS & CO., Princess Street.
THOMPSON TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

Agents:—FRANCIS KLEIN : : : P. B. 777, BOMBAY.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

BY A. VAIDYA SARAMAM

3 (C), Baragimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., F.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

YOUR TELEPHONE

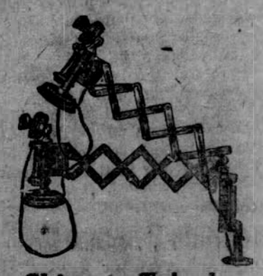
Make the most of it.

Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.

Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.

Impossible! NO.

The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,

175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY

Telegrams: "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24863".

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price:—A phial of 30 pills, Rs. 10 /ten

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar ranch; 393 Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay 2

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Film-Coated Teeth

To Dazzling Whiteness

Please Try This New Way That $100,000 Movie Stars Use and Dentists Widely Urge

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color." You can restore them quickly to dazzling whiteness; your gums to healthy coral color.

There is a new way. A scientific dentifrice called Pepsodent that dentists widely urge. It clears off the dingy film that coats and dulls your teeth. The film that absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles.

You can feel that film with your tongue. A slippery coating on your teeth. Old-time dentifrices don't remove it successfully. That's why brushing thus far has failed you.

Gleaming, glorious teeth are beneath that film. Clearing it off will change your whole appearance.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber—HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

BOOK YOUR SPACE AT ONCE

& USE THE **BEST MEDIUM** For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL
FULLY ILLUSTRATED

To be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER, Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BAN ON CHILD MARRIAGE

BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

POONA, Oct. 14.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram intends to move a bill in the Bombay Council to restrict the age of marriage among Hindus.

(1) The Act may be called the Hindu Marriage Act 1927. (2) It extends to whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Aden. (3) It shall come into operation on the expiry of 30 days after the date on which assent of the Governor-General is notified in the Bombay Government Gazette. (4) Any person who knowingly or wilfully performs the ceremony of or takes active part in or gives his consent to the marriage of a Hindu who has not on the date of such a marriage completed if a male the age of 16 years and if a female the age of 13 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to both. (5) No prosecution for offence punishable under section 4 of this Act shall be entertained by any court except on a complaint made within a period of two years after the offence is committed by any five adult male Hindus or by the Executive Committee of any registered society for prevention of early marriages among Hindus or of any of its local branches. (6) All offences specified in Section 4 shall be non-cognizable.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object and reason state: Ages of 18 and 14 in case of boys and girls respectively would probably be regarded as reasonable by most enlightened Hindus to-day. But in attempting to reform the long-standing social practices one does not wish to be charged with proceeding too fast. Minimum ages which I have therefore fixed for Hindu boys and girls are 16 and 13 respestively. In view of the recent amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code raising the age of consent to 13 it would not be proper to keep a lower minimum age for the marriage of Hindu girls. That Bill does not invalidate marriages performed between parties below ages specified in the Bill. The Hindu Law regards the marriage tie as unbreakable and therefore public opinion may not support a measure which attempts such step. The bill only provides for a sentence of imprisonment or fine for persons who are actively associated with the performance of marriages of underage boys and girls.—A. P.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN CEYLON

THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW

MADRAS, October 14.

In the course of an interview of the question of Ceylon constitutional reforms, the Hon. Mr. Natesa Aiyar, Member of the Ceylon legislature, stated that "Indians domiciled in Ceylon are practically agreed upon all the points of the scheme urged by the Ceylon National Congress. But we (i. e. Indians Domiciled in Ceylon) look upon the proposal to scratch separate electorates as calculated to injure the interest of our Nationals." In any case, said Mr. Natesa Aiyar he would plead strongly for the continuance of the existing order of things until such time as Indian Nationals felt it safe to mingle with the larger whole, which, he added, was, after all, the right thing to do.

LINQUISTIC DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Continuing, Mr. Natesa Aiyar expressed the opinion that although the present Indian constituency was unweildy from the point of view of its geographical size, it was preposterous to exclude from it persons who did not know the languages of Tamil, English and Sinhalese. A large number of persons who knew only other languages such as Malayalam, Gujerati, etc., also contributed to the State revenues, but they were now disqualified for membership of the electorate owing to their languages not being recognised.

PLEA FOR WIDER FRANCHISE.

Mr. Natesa Aiyar next demanded a wider franchise and pleaded that men and women whose monthly income is Rs. 25 should be enfranchised. He deprecated attempts to separate the Indian electorate into different units. Concluding, he urged an increase in the number of Indian representatives on the Ceylon Legislative Council.

He left Madras to-night for Colombo.—A. P.

CHEST AND LUNG SUFFERERS!

NEED PEPS TABLETS CONTAINING RARE BREATHEABLE MEDICINE.

Few people get through the cold season without some throat or bronchial trouble. Coughs, colds, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, sore throat and lung weakness can be cut short and prevented by the use of Peps. These handy breatheable tablets give immediate and wonderful benefit.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth, healing medicinal fumes are instantly released and are carried straight along the air-passages deep into the lungs. Thus the Peps medicine comes into actual contact with all the delicate membranes lining the breathing passages, which are thereby soothed, cleared and strengthened. At the same time, Peps exterminate mischievous disease germs that may be lodged in throat or bronchials.

It stands to reason that the Peps method of breathing the correct medicine straight into the bronchials and lungs must result in the maximum of benefit. It is a method that supersedes the old-fashioned and often harmful practice of swallowing drug-laden cough mixtures into the stomach.

These handy Peps tablets are invaluable for coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis, bronchial asthma and other prevalent chest and lung troubles. Peps are perfectly safe even for children. Re. One bottle of all chemists and medicine vendors or from Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

—RAPID HARDENING—

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

To be Sure of Your Copy, Quick Action is Necessary.

Thousands disappointed last year.

"Bombay Samachar" Divali Annual

An Emporium of Art and Literature.

Articles from the pen of most eminent writers and publicists of Europe, America and India, both in Gujarati and English.

THRILLING STORIES, PLAYS AND ARTICLES ON

NATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUBJECTS.

Title in Beautiful tri-colour picture from the pen of D. RAM RAO.

Three Tri-colour and Four colour Plates mounted on Cardboard worth framing.

All these for only Rs. 2-0-0.

To the Subscribers at 1-12-0. Postage extra.

REGISTER YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

MANAGER, The "Bombay Samachar," FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HYDERABAD LADIES ACTIVE

ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT FORMED

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Oct. 15.

The ladies of Hyderabad mustered strong last evening in St. George's Gymnasium Hall at the invitation of Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji to inaugurate the Women's Association for Educational Advancement. Mrs. Hyder Ali, wife of the Finance Member was in the chair and those present numbering about 250 included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Humayoon Mirza, Mrs. Engler and Mr. Chinoy.

Mrs. Rustomji, member of the standing committee of the All India Women's Conference explaining the object of the meeting emphasised the great need for such an organisation for the educational advancement of the Hyderabad ladies.

CEASE TO BE DOWNTRODDEN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke on the present condition of women in India and in a stirring appeal asked them to cease to be downtrodden and to set out their own lines of advancement.

A resolution was then passed supporting the objects of the All India Women's Conference inaugurated at Poona in January last and as association was formed in Hyderabad to be called the Women's Association for Educational Advancement. The objects of this association as stated by Mrs. Rustomji are:—(1) Free compulsory education (2) medical examination of students and (3) the introduction of vocational training in schools.—A. P.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

DEFEATED ON EARLIER MOVE TO DELHI.

The air is still thick with rumours regarding the off-shoot of the Reserve Bank Bill controversy. On the eve of his retirement Sir Basil Blackett's star does not seem to be in the ascendant, writes the Simla Correspondent of "Forward". After a brilliant career he has come to a stage where he has to win his case at the point of bayonet or go. That he is not yet out of the wood is quite clear. And the talk of a November session is consequently subdued.

In another sphere where Sir Basil had to eat the humble pie is the decision with regard to the Simla-Delhi move. He is reported to have been in the minority of one in trying to make the Olympian Gods agree to descend earlier than usual and stay longer than hitherto in New Delhi. But all his efforts have proved in vain and the whole question has been postponed till next year when he will be there no more to threaten their peaceful slumber on these hill tops, far removed from the hurly-burly of plains life.

The question of reforms has interest nowhere beyond the little section of Mr. Dunnett in the Home Department where 'spade work' is stated to be on foot. The idea that some announcement would be forthcoming by November has been given up. London is determined to send an exclusively parliamentary commission and though Simla has yielded hitherto it feels rather nervous at the prospect of its boycott under those circumstances. And Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who seems to have his finger very much on the pulse has sounded another timely warning which has once again put the conspiracy into melting pot.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

ORIGINAL FIRM

Oculists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. H. The NIZAM of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The MAHARAJA of Mysore, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The NAWAB of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than One year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.
Local. Mofussil.
1 Year... Rs. 20 Rs. 25
6 Months " 10 " 12-8
3 Months " 5 " 6-4
1 Month " 1-14 " 2-4
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 145— BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

WAS SLATER GUILTY?

QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BAFFLED THE BEST BRAINS.

FACTS OF A CONTROVERSIAL CASE.

The following article presents a critical analysis of a famous Glasgow case in which one Oscar Slater was implicated for murder. The story and its sequel roused keen curiosity and excitement at that time. Sir A. Conan Doyle asserted in a little book that Slater was the victim of a miscarriage of justice. The following facts will indicate the baffling nature of the case:—

Oscar Slater was sentenced to death in the High Court of Justice, Edinburgh, on May 6th, 1909, for a murder committed in Glasgow the previous December. Owing to certain unsatisfactory features of his trial and the fact that the verdict against him was returned by a majority of nine to six only, he ws reprieved. In 1914 the Secretary for Scotland ordered an inquiry into certain new evidence tending to prove Slater's innocence, but the inquiry disclosed no ground for further action.

In 1912 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published a little book on the case in which he maintained that Slater was the victim of a miscarriage of justice. There is now another book, "The Truth about Oscar Slater" (Psychic Press, 3s. 6d. net), by a Glasgow journalist, Mr. William Park, for whom Sir Arthur has written a foreword. Mr. Park is able to give some new matter, including Slater's own story (which the defence did not see fit to put before the jury), but nothing that adds materially to the facts as stated in the second edition of Mr. Roughhead's "Trial of Oscar Slater" (Notable British Trials).

The trouble about a controversial case is that after a while one can hardly see the wood for the trees. This is particularly true of the Slater case, in which the evidence bristles with discrepancies and contradictions. It may be useful, therefore, to set out as simply as possible the broad facts.

1. THE VICTIM.

Miss Marion Gilchrist was an old lady of eighty-two, who for many years had occupied a first-floor flat in Queen's Terrace, West Prince's Street, Glasgow. She was in good circumstances, which enabled her to indulge a passion for jewellery. She kept her jewellery in her flat, most of it concealed in garments stored in a spare bedroom. Her habits were retired. She had relatives in Glasgow, but went out little, received few visitors, and was suspicious of strangers. She kept one servant, a girl of twenty-two named Helen Lambie.

2. THE MURDER.

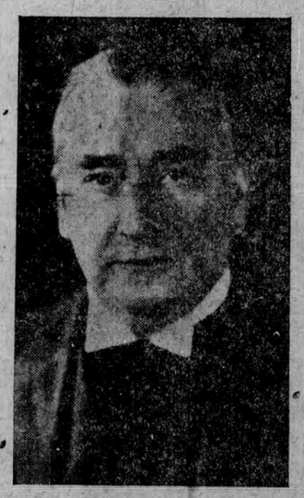
At seven o'clock on the evening of Monday, December 21st, 1908, Miss Gilchrist, according to her custom, sent Lambie out to fetch an evening newspaper. When Lambie returned, about ten or fifteen minutes later, she found on the landing outside the door a Mr. Adams, who occupied the ground-floor house below. He said he had heard suspicious noises in Miss Gilchrist's flat. The servant opened the door with her latchkey, and as they were about to enter a well-dressed man came out of the spare bedroom, walked calmly towards them with a pleasant smile, then suddenly darted past them out of the flat and down the stairs. A few minutes later Lambie found the body of her mistress in the dining-room in front of the fireplace. The head had been smashed to pulp.

3. THE MOTIVE.

It was presumed that the murderer's purpose was robbery. In the spare bedroom a box containing private papers had been ransacked, but jewellery of considerable value was left lying on the dressing-table. Lambie, however, alleged that a diamond brooch was missing.

4. THE PURSUIT.

On Christmas Day (four days after the murder) the police got information that a man named Oscar Slater, who lived within a few minutes' walk of Miss Gilchrist's house, had been trying to sell a pawn-ticket for a diamond brooch. Detectives went to Slater's house at midnight, but the bird had flown. A few hours earlier he had left Glasgow, bag and baggage. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had travelled to Liverpool and had sailed for New York by the 'Lusitania' on December 26, under the name of Otto Sando. When the 'Lusitania' arrived off Sandy Hook, Slater was arrested by the New York police.



Sir Edward Ross, famous surgeon, scientist and director of the School of Oriental Studies in London, claims that the brain is capable of learning any number of languages and that Brain fever is the result of bodily conditions and not of overloading the brain.

5. THE ACCUSED.

The accused man was a Silesian Jew, aged thirty-eight. His real name is believed to be Leschziner. He appears to have left Germany to avoid military service about 1888, and thenceforward to have led a vagrant underworld life on the Continent, in Great Britain, and in the United States. He first came to Glasgow in 1901, and married there, but soon separated from his wife. He was again in Glasgow in 1905. On both occasions he was known as Oscar Slater.

In the late autumn of 1908 he came to Glasgow for the third time. In the name of Anderson, and describing himself as a dentist, he took a good flat on the fringe of the West-end, where he lived with a young French woman with whom he had for some time associated in Paris and London. But Slater was still the name by which he was known in the billiard-rooms, gambling clubs, and public-houses that he frequented. He was a professional gambler, a 'souteneur,' and, when occasion offered, a "dealer in precious stones"—in other words, a receiver of stolen goods—but had always succeeded in keeping out of the hands of the police.

6. THE EVIDENCE.

While Slater was still on the Atlantic, the Glasgow police were suddenly checked by discovering that the brooch that had sent them on his track was not the missing article at all, but had been pawned by Slater long before the murder of Miss Gilchrist. Nevertheless, instead of dropping the case as one would have expected, they decided to proceed on other grounds. At the trial the Crown undertook to prove, first, that Slater was the man who was seen by Adams and Lambie in Miss Gilchrist's house. If Adams and Lambie could swear to him beyond all doubt, the case was proved: Slater was the murderer. But though these witnesses did, after a fashion, identify Slater as the man, their evidence was not such as a jury could accept without something more.

The police therefore sought further to prove Slater's identity with (a) a man who was seen running away from the scene of the murder; (b) a man who, a little later, entered the Kelvinbridge subway station in great haste; and (c) a man who, from time to time, had been seen loitering suspiciously near Miss Gilchrist's house. On all these points the evidence of identity was extremely weak; and in regard to one—the man at the subway station—"the police had conclusive information which they did not disclose, that that man was not Slater." The suspicious circumstances of Slater's departure for New York completed the police case. It will be noticed that the case involved the supposition that the police, following a wrong scent, had nevertheless found the right man—an improbability so great that only the very strongest evidence could overcome it.

Let us turn to the other side. Weak as the Crown case was, the case for the defence was even weaker—indeed, it was damaging. Slater did not go into the box on his own behalf. The witnesses called to prove an 'alibi' proved nothing. It was true that he had for some time announced his intention of going to America—which again proved nothing—but the suddenness of his departure had surprised his associates. No satisfactory explanation was given for his booking his passage under the name of Otto Sando.

7. THE SEQUEL.

In April, 1914, on instructions from the Secretary for Scotland, the Sheriff of Lancashire held a private inquiry upon certain allegations made by Detective-Lieutenant Trench, of the Glasgow police. Trench's story was that two days after the murder, in the course of making inquiries, he visited Miss Birrell, a niece of Miss Gilchrist. Miss Birrell, he said, told him that on the night of the murder the servant Lambie told her that she had recognized the murderer as a certain A. B., who was known to both of them and Miss Gilchrist. He reported this to his superior officers. Subsequently he saw Lambie, who confirmed Miss Birrell's statement. But at the inquiry Miss Birrell, Lambie, and Trench's superiors declared in the most emphatic terms that Trench's story was absolutely false. On the other hand, a brother-officer said that Trench at the time told him about Miss Birrell's statement regarding A. B. There was no other corroboration of Trench's story.

Here are a few of the many questions that the discerning reader of the foregoing summary will want to ask:—

How did the murderer gain access to the flat?

Why, if robbery was his object, did he confine his attention to a box of private papers?

Why, if Helen Lambie knew that she had left her mistress alone in the flat, did she not challenge the stranger?

Why, if Slater was guilty, was no object found in his possession to connect him with the murder?

Why, if Slater was innocent, did he not go into the witness-box?

Why did Slater hasten his departure to America? Why did he try to cover up his tracks and travel in the name of Otto Sando?

Why did Lieutenant Trench, who had paraded Slater for identification and gave evidence for the Crown at the trial, keep silence for five years, knowing all the time that Slater was innocent?

But these questions and many more quite as baffling have never been, and probably never will be, answered, states a writer in "John O. London's Weekly."

SIAMESE TWINS WHO DANCE.

FAMOUS HUMAN FREAKS.

When it was found that one of the Siamese twins born in London a week or two ago was not likely to live, it was hoped that surgeons might be able to perform the delicate operation of separating them. Unfortunately, both died before such an operation was possible.

This was the second instance of Siamese twins being born recently. A few weeks ago a Chinese woman at Hong Kong gave birth to Siamese twins, both of whom are still living.

There have been instances of children joined together, reaching maturity. One couple, Chang and Eng, were the fathers of twenty-two children between them. Discovered by a sea captain in Siam in 1811, and later exhibited at New York, they eventually married two sisters and became prosperous farmers.

BELLES OF THE BALLROOM.

Millie and Christine two twin Negresses born in North Carolina in 1851, were perhaps the most famous Siamese twins. One had a soprano and the other a contralto voice, and they were known as "The Two-headed Nightingale."

A few years ago a dramatic situation was caused when Josepha Blazek, who was joined to her sister Rosa, became seriously ill. Rosa refused to allow the doctors to attempt to sever her from her dying sister, even when they finally abandoned all hope. Eventually both became unconscious and Rosa died within a few hours of her sister. Franz, Rosa's twelve-yearold son, insisted on the doctors obeying his mother's last wish not to be separated even when Josepha died.

Another pair of Siamese twins, Violet and Daisy Hilton, who live in San Antonio, Texas, are in all respects normal children except for the joining of their bodies. These girls are twenty-one years old, can dance with one partner between the two, and enjoy many games in common. Surgeons hesitate to perform the only operation that would separate them, because they are certain that death would result.

A LAZY MAN'S METHOD?

Some people always characterize as a "lazy man's method" any new way of doing a thing which requires less physical exertion than the old method. This, of course, as both parties to the matter well know—although the accusing party never says so—simply means that the onlooker is a little bit envious of the "lazy man's" inventiveness, and permits this envy to take the form of a mild "ragging." Generally, however, the "lazy man's method" is really the intelligent man's method. There is no virtue in working like a mule when a simple subterfuge will as well suffice.

We have seen people making all sorts of exertion to remove stumps, and we have seen easy-going people leave them to rot out only after a lifetime of ploughing around them. With a burner consisting of a cast-iron furnace, two hoods, a long draft pipe, two short draft-pipes and several lengths of ordinary six-inch stove pipe, Mr. S. F. Zysset, an Oregon farmer, recently cleared several acres of large stumps at less than half the cost of the otherwise necessary blasting powder and stump puller. The method employed is a modification of the old "char pitting" method, sometimes called "coal pitting", which when properly carried out would consume not only the big stump itself but also a large part of the roots below plow depth.

Shar-pitting was, however, a hard process, and therefore few used it. The new method is so simple that anyone may easily apply it.

As shown in the two illustrations reproduced in these columns, a simple furnace with pipes is inserted in the stump. After the fire is going well, the furnace is withdrawn and the stump is chinked up with earth so that it really constitutes the shell of a furnace itself. The charring process continues for several days until the roots are burned out. This equipment is best used on stumps more than two feet in diameter. The larger the stump the better it burns, once it is well started and supplied with a draft and chimney.

One might indulge in an apostrophe of the burning stump shown in one of our illustrations, somewhat as follows: "Old stump, you're mighty big and mighty strong and stubborn. I could pull you out with perhaps 100,000 pounds of force; or I could dig you out in a week of hard work. But I'm not one of those chaps who think a man is earning his way only when he's as busy as a frantic dog digging out a rabbit hole. So I'm just going to stand around here, leaning on my shovel and smokin' my old pipe while you burn out. And then next month I'll plant potatoes where you, with all your strength, thought you were safe forever. Old stump, you can't stump me."—"Scientific American."

"STAND BACK."

BRITISH HARBOUR COMEDY.

An amusing story of how the Prince of Wales was ordered to "stand back" by a Home Office official who failed to recognise him was revealed at Falke-stone yesterday, writes the "Sunday Express" in mail week.

The Prince, who had motored from Sandwich, where he is playing golf to Folkestone to meet a passenger arriving by steamer, was standing on the harbour at night, near the control where passports are examined.

The official, mistaking him for an inquisitive stranger, requested him to move away, and he immediately obeyed.

Some minutes later another official discovered the visitor's identity, and the Prince was at once invited to wait in the control, through which all boat passengers have to pass.

Not one traveller recognised him. He was wearing a cap pulled well down over his eyes, the night being rough.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

CHAPTER VIII.

Jaffar's Courtship.

Jaffar was a pious Mohomedan. He regularly said his prayers five times a day, entertained the Mullahs, endowed the mosques, supported the Maktabs, and otherwise made free with his conscience. He had amassed a large fortune. He had no son to inherit him. He had travelled widely, entertained largely and except for his intense religious orthodoxy he was a polished gentleman who sang a song and relished one when sung. He had long been missing a lady companion who could preside at his tea and take charge of his hospitality. He was a small, bent, hollow-chested, weak kneed man with the suspicion of a cough which might be due to anything, asthma or incipient consumption. He had long felt the calls of his social obligations increasingly too onerous. He had engaged governesses and housekeepers galore but they had had their own way and for one reason or other he had to abolish their posts. In Rita he found a woman of his own land and one whom he regarded as thoroughly civilised and up to date. He told her that "Allah had sent her as a solace to his old age." She

A painting of Sir Norman Macleod prepared by Mr. F. Pithawala, will be shortly unveiled in the High Court.

did not relish the compliment but Jaffar was blunt, tactless, and outspoken which brought him face to face with the old virago whose fire had no whit diminished nor her spirit quenched by the passage of time. Jaffar had seen of the influence of western women who ordered their husbands about as if they were their hereditary lackeys. He had now got an eastern woman trained in the western ways. He was bound to play his part in the economy of his social life. Rita was, of course, soon introduced to the bosom of his family as an honoured visitor who demanded and compelled observance of the most splendid rules of oriental hospitality. Jaffar specially commended Rita to his nephew Imam a lad of twenty five who appears to have been the genius of Jaffar and Co's. Paris Office. He had to make frequent visits to London in the interest of his trade and this was one of them. He told Rita of his Paris connection and invitied her to the gay capital. Rita was game for anything. She had come to Europe for a change and a change she was determined to have anyhow. She thanked the handsome young man for his kind invitation but suggested his asking his uncle for the necessary permission as she was now Jaffar's guest and could not desert him at will. Rita had been only five months in England of which she had a spent only six weeks with the Jaffars. When Imam proposed to elope with Rita as Jaffar humorously put it he was thinking of himself more than of Imam or his fair guest. He said he had just got to know his distinguished guest. The laws of hospitality demanded tha he could entertain her which he had not yet done. He had to take her out sight-seeing of which she had not completed her programme. Rita must see Paris but he would take her with him as soon as they had finished with England. Imam thought it selfish of his uncle but he had to give way. He, however, promised to send Rita pictures from Paris mentally hoping that it might accelerate her visit. Meanwhile Jaffar had his great festival of Id to prepare for. Prayers in the mosque were to be followed by a grand banquet to which all leading Indians were invited. Id is to the Moslem what Christmas is to the Christian—a gdeat day for reunion and rejoicing. Imam wanted to be with his uncle on the anniversary of this great festival; but Jaffar told him that as head of the Paris house had he better not preside at the festivities there. Imam had to agree. Rita was by no means a capable chatelaine but she was accustomed to Indian ways. She got ready an assortment of "pullaos" and "curries" which, declared the Indians, had made their 1d memorable. The few Europeans who were invited went away equally satisfied. Indian curries are really appetising and their flavour, their taste and their delicate aroma can only be heightened by the dilzari ottomans, the restful diwans and the scented fountains amidst which they are served. After the gentlemen guests had departed it was the turn of the ladies and they could be counted by the hundreds. There were amongst them, Indians, Persians, Jews, Armenians, Turks and Europeans. It was truly a cosmopolitan gathering. The ladies had the option to eat squatting on piled carpets. They washed their hands and feet with scented water. Those who preferred to eat at the table had their clothes saturated with "Dilbahar," a scent which defies the steam laundry as clothes once besprinkled with it have been known to emit the scent for the rest of their lives. The scent adheres as closely to the clothes as an indelible dye. The diners sat at 1 p.m. Id dinner is always a mid-day meal. By 4 o'clock it was over. The dinner being purdah, Rita represented Jaffar and thanked the assembled guests for their kindness in honouring the host. The ladies all thanked in chorus firstly the host and secondly his fair viceregent. European ladies repeated their thanks to Mr. Jaffar in person. They said that he should be deeply indebted to Rita for the splendid arrangements she had made and that she was the jewel of a woman and a queen of entertainments Jaffar bowed his smiles. At night after saying his returning prayers he asked his slavie Sally where Rita was as he wanted to thank her once again before retiring for the night. Sally returned with the news that Rita's room was locked but that peeping through the keyhole she could see the room lighted. Jaffar thought that she might have gone to sleep omitting to switch off the light. So he sent Sally again. She returned with the news that Rita's room was empty and that it had no light.

Jaffar expressed his surprise to Sally. He thought that she had visited two different suites. Rita's suit was the "Khorasan Suite" so named because of its fine carpets from "Khorasan"; and that the adjacent suite was the "Suleman Suite" which was usually used by his nephew. Sally was a stupid girl and somewhat new to the place. She returned with the news that she had really made a mistake on the previous occasion but that after going through both the suites she found one locked with lights on and the other opened but empty and without lights and that this was Rita's chamber. Jaffar thought it queer that there should be light in Imam's suit when Imam was in himself. He knocked at the door where Paris. He would go and see things for upon the light went out. Jaffar knocked again and again but to no purpose. He was puzzled but sleepy and so he left and retired. But he could not have had much sleep when the whole household was awakened by the sound of two pistol shots. Jaffar ran about in all directions. He was thoroughly scared till his steps were guided by Rita who met him at the landing and pointing to Imam's rooms said "There has been murder here".

Jaffar: "Murder! Oh, Allah!—why?—who did it?"

Rita: "Come and see it for yourself. They have had a quarrel about something."

Jaffar: "Don't you feel frightened. Come with me. I will protect you."

Rita: "I will get into my own rooms. It is safer."

So saying she left Jaffar to follow the incoherent noises. He rushed into Imam's room and found Imam lying prostrate in a pool of blood. A few inches away from him was lying the body of one Pantaloo whom he had met ages ago on the Malabar coast when he was exporting timber. Both men were unconscious but were still alive. Jaffar telephoned for his doctor who examined them, pronounced the wounds serious, but not dangerous. They were removed to the hospital whose authorities informed the police who arrived on the scene and commenced their investigation. They asked Jaffar, the latter referred to Rita who too professed to have known nothing beyond what Jaffar knew. She said she too was awakened by the pistol shots and saw what a few moments ago Jaffar had witnessed.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.